

Plainely layd open by a Lay-Christian, no profest Divine, out of TRVTH in Humanity, and Rules of Naturall
REASON.

Whereby
The World may See, Read and Vnderstand,
The Proud and Vaine Comparison of a
Cardinalles Red-Hat, and a
KINGS GOLDEN
CROWNE.

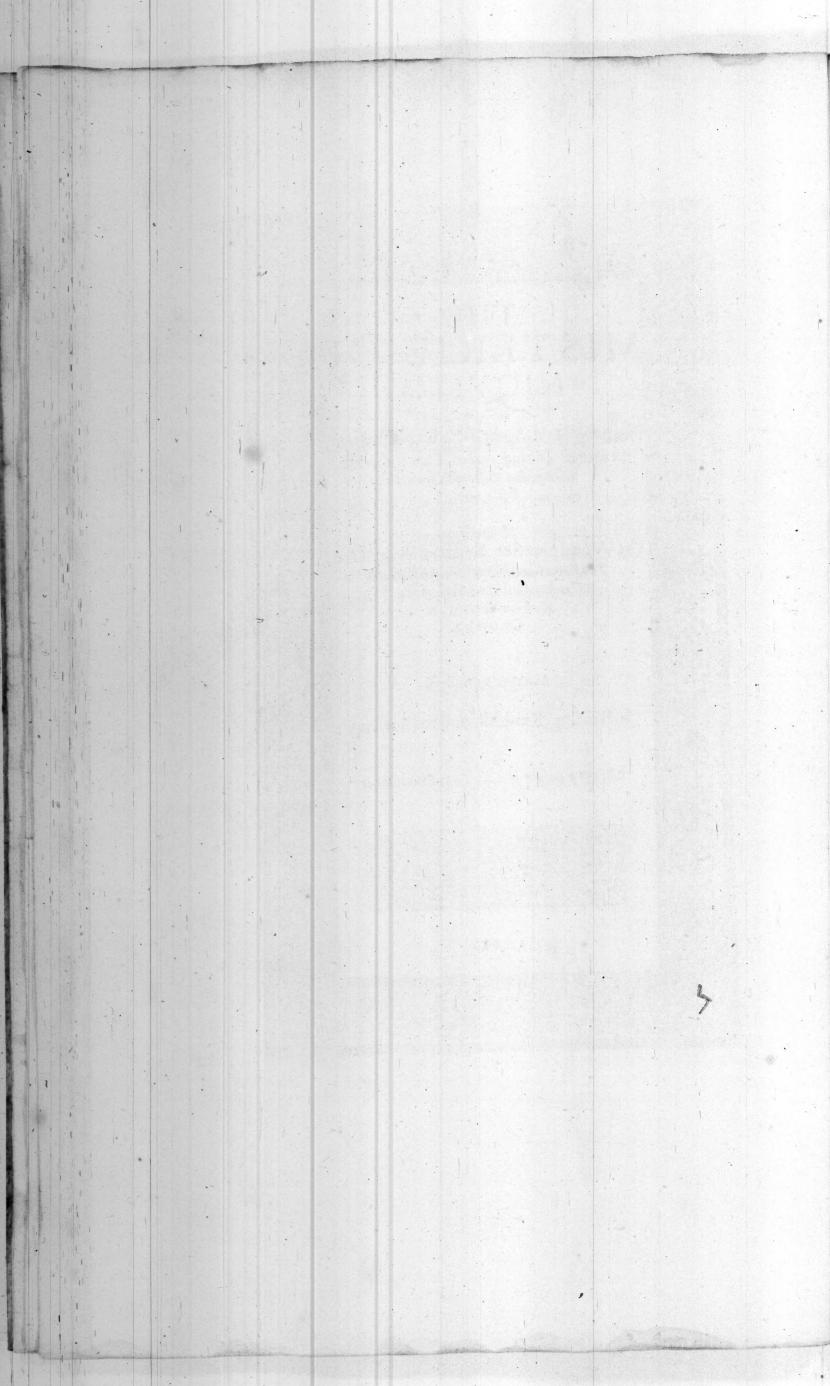
Alwayes prouided,

In Reading, Read All, or Read nothing at All.

Alagna semper VERITAS, Pranaluit et Pranalebit.



16 II.





MAIESTIE must be seene, and SOVERAINTIE must subsist; if SVBIECTS will be happy.

In Regimine Civitatis . In Republica gubernanda, et in Orbis imperio; minimum est quod possunt Homines; in causa Religionis multó minus. Magna Magnus perficit DEVs.



E, whose onely will and absolute Power, could worke fo well that all he made became like HIM-SELFE, Valde bona exceeding Good. (Et vidit DEVS quod omnia que fecerat Gen. Cap: 1. Verl. 31. erant valde bona.)GOD I say, GOD I meane, and God the third time, though ONCE for ALL: whom onely to knowe, is eucrlasting Life and ioy but to heare, and make mention

of his Name, being a law to Himselfe; of his owne Perfection doth likewise perfect all he willes or doeth. His GOODNES being the Forme wherein all things are well made, from which to swerue, is to turne againe to nothing, and which in Him as the Fountaine, wee must admire, and most of all affect and defire in our felues.

Thus GOODNES becomes the glorious Centre of DEITTEIt selfe, from whence all Circumferences both in HEAVEN and EARTH, derive not only Esfence and Subsistence but happinesse in Being.

From hence it is, that out of Learning and zeale to religious rightes, some godly disposed have seem'd to observe a kinde of Free-trafficke, and mutuall Commers betweene the Throne of HEAVEN and the Church vpon EARTH for the vie Goodneffe. All heavenly Inspirings downwards, and all holy Defires vp-ward, being as Angels or Marchants betweene God and Vs. That as his Doctrine doeth teach HIM for our supreame TRYTH, fo our Prayers might confesse HIM to be our Soue-

raigne-Good, and our Faith from aboue, belaying our happinesse; our Charity below, might woorke out our Saluation by the Medium CHRIST IESVS, both GOD and MAN. Faith I fay, apprehending the mercies of the FATHER for the merits of the Sonne, by the working of the Spirit, the Fountaine

of all Graces and Mother of Obedience.

But this Height and Depth of GOODNES we leave to Deuines. This fittes not our Trafficke and lower Commers, the length and bredth thereof, must lay foorth our Lessons which are but Customers, that giving God his due and our SovE-RAINE-KING his Right, All might become happy. Ignorance. What Publicans, and Sinners, and Customers and All? Customer. Yea, euen Sinners, and Publicans, whome Customers you call. Iealousie. But howe? I pray you? And what makes you thinke fuch may become happy? Customer. Humanity and Reason. For if TRVTH and GOODNES subsisting together by the name of DEITIE, made Man a modell of Perfection like it felfe, for the vie & good of All: and GRACE begetting BOYNTIE by the GOODNES of it selfe haue fixt Alaiesty and Soueraignty in the persons of Men, by the name of KINGS, for all Subjects weale; why should not Customers reioyce among the rest? Suspition. Why? Because Publicans and Sinners are seene daily to conuers, and keepe company totogether, and ought to concurre. gether. Customer. And so are Customers compeld for to do. Ipocrise. But Publicans are Sinners, are Customers so too? Customer. Else were they but Lyers, if they should not say so; but Sinners by nature are those you call Men, and by the grace of God those men become KINGS, and KINGS become Christians: And such by Grace and GOODNES are Customers too. Impudence. Are Customers then Christians? Customer. Yea, and Kentish-men too, for Kentish-men are Christians where-euer they goe. Diferetion. If Customers be Christians, then may they be honest, and so become happy, but Publicans will lie. Customer, So must Discretion too, when Ignorance commaunds, and Icalousie stands by. But as a Publican, turn'd Christian, became so true a Brother, that hee taught the foundation of Trueth vnto other : So were it, or might it be, that docible persons might be suffered to learne, Publicans at this day, both could and would teach Sinners to become like themselues, neither Saints nor Hipocrites, nor deepe profest Deuines, but humbly minded Christians, and plaine honest men. Enny. Admit they be Christians, and that some prooue happy in regarde of their PLACE, yet they of the OVT-PORTES howe dare they show their face? Customer. Where Ignorance and Enuy are seene to embrace, Questions answere Questions, in the same words and case. Then why should the

Cuffomers and Searchers live

Saint Mathew the Euangelist sometime a Publican.

LONDON

OVT-PORTS be fo subject to Disgrace? They feek to see one Maiesty and one Souerainty subsit; they serve all one God and one KING at the least . Malice . Why ? their Breathes infect the Ayre, and their Places seeme accurst . Customer. If Malice had not fayed fo, then Enuy woulde haue burft. Slaunder. But their Names are sufficient to turne Vertue into Vice, and Trueth into Lies, as matters now stand. Customer. So the worlde hath beene tolde (indeede) and long borne in hand, as woordes are mistaken, both by sea and by land, for as [1] Publicans and [2] Sinners, are two feuerall words frome Houses. (spell them who can;) so, imply they a distinction both in man- 2. Searchers and wayters, atners and Man. But Ignorance! Ignorance! that Mid-wife tend at the Waters fide, of Idolatrie, and Nurse of Superstition, hath cuer beene likewise the Mother of all Errors, aswell in Humanity as Diuinity it selfe; in Instice as Religion; iniurious euen to God, as well as his LIEVTENANTS, & therefore no friend to Cuftomers. But as, Prinatio presuponit habitum: and ficknes implieth a habit first of health: so Errors breeding mischiefes, begat those Inconvenieces, which threatning our confusion, tell vs notwithstanding (vnawares to themselves) of a way to Order, that leads to Perfection, which we hope now to learne: For our DAY-STARE is rifen and the DAWNING of our Day, that in good The KING and PRINCE. time will scarre them, or amend them as they may. ENTHVSI-ASME. Now alas poore man, how art thou befet by Ignorance and her fellowes? Yet be not dismay'd, what though inveterate Errors hold on their aduantage, till from fignes vnto causes by effects it appeare, in this lower kinde of Traficke, and worldly Commers, howethe names even of KINGS, as well as Customers, are subject to abuse: yet when TRVTH the Daughter of Time shall once but appeare, and put her selfe forth; then Ignorant Discretion and Impudency too, shall sland both confounded, & Icalouse her selfe see, that Customers are Men capable as well of Religion as Reason, if they be but well taught. Now be not afraid, for TRVTH and GOODNES are folincked together, that where both of them are not, there can bee neither: and Goobeing GOODNES, his TRVTH flands fill by thee, and his GOODNES cals thee forward; therfore keep on thy course, thy meaning is honest, thy purpose is loyall, and thy vowes are all devine: thou shalt not tread amisse, let not thy heart decline, and take thus much on-wards, that all fides have yeelded, TR.VTH must prevaile. Customer. Is TRVTH then at hand, and is't GOODNEs that cries? Then let Ipocrites dissemble, and Impudence make lies: let Iealousie goe sleepe a while, and Suspition take some rest; let Ignorance hatch Errors, wherein Mischiefes make their nest; send Pride to the Pope, and let Cardinals play the Fooles; fend Popery to the Dinell,

1. Customers collect in the Cu-

and Discretion to the Schooles. Conetyse gaines nothing by Men of my Place. And Ambition will scorne to striue with Disgrace. Then, Danger stand aside, since Goodnes cals me to it. If ought do put me by, ti's Wisdomes hand shall doe it.

They therefore that have Eyes to See, let them be pleas'd to Read, and that have Eares to Heare, let such Men vnderstand, what an humble minded Customer, by the Letters of his ALPHABET and Lines of his owne PRIMER hath beene able for to spell.

In my beginning thus, GOD be my speed; With TRVTH to stand still, and with GOODNE sproceed.

ALL MEN by nature desire to be Happy, and ayme (at the least) at their highest Blisse; but the Affections of all, being best seene, and knowne by their Obiects and Ends: as the highest Obiect (next God and his Church) is the Honor of our Soveraine, and Good of our Country; so there can be no Endeuour more serious and important then to amplifie the One, and to surther the Other; that Maiesty may be Seen, and Soverinty at all hands made able to Subsist.

Now by GOODNES onely, all things are seene and knowne to Subsist both in Heauen and Earth: and Godbeing Goodness whose seate is Heauen and the Earth but his Foot-stoole: for Calum Calorum sibi-Ipsi assumens Terram reliquit Filips Hominum. In this respect wee call our Soueraine Good: and his LIEV-TENANTS, our Earthly Gods, or Soueraignes per anal as

Himselfe is per amount.

Thus as KINGS and KINGDOMES, prove heavenly Relatives, fo Soveraines and Subjects, for God our Someraine, is a God of Order, and not of Confusion.

If Godthen, the very Fountaine of GOODNES OF GOODNESS OF GOO

Now, as Omnipotency in God is Effentiall with his Good-NES: so the Bounty of Kings mult set foorth their Greatnesse. And seeing that, that selfe-subsisting-Goodnesse, that Calocagathia and vniuerfall influence of Profit and Pleasure, wherewith Deity still woorking the benefit of All, to His own Eternali

Glory

Pfalm, 114.

Glory and Mans immortall Bliffe, is by a like confent of Nations made fixt and firme in the Finenesse and Purenesse of Gold and Silver, by the name of Bullion, that Maiesty among Men, may haue wherein to be seene, and Soueraignety Sublift: a Heauenly Will and Wisedome to extend those Materials by Nomber, Waight and Measure; that the worth of it selfe, may warrant the just value of all things befides, for generall behoofe, commutatinely; must needes be that Power which visibly demonstrates, what Person is the Soueraigne, and who is but a Subject. For as by GOODNES, Men first become happy, both Soue-raignes and Subjects, the same fixt in Bullion, makes Men to be KINGS, and Bounty by Bullion makes KINGS to be GODS: fo Im Monete, Princi atus Infigne re-Money made of Bullion to extend GOODNES by, representing cipum est, & MAILSTATEM every where, even visibly to the Sence and Eye, by their owne coulariter offendit, Iacobus Bornieus stamps and marks, both the name of the Person, with the Title and Inscription, of Him or Them that made it : and Exchange extending-Bounty by the Greatnesse of it selfe, showes how Soueraignty may Subfift, and Subjects become Happy; whilst ech Supports other by mutuall Supplies for reciproke Endes: The Soueraigne graciously beholding the prosperity and wealth of all his Loyall Subietts, as the onely Mirror of his owne Greatneffe and Honor; and the Subjects Religiously admiting the Maiesty of their Soneraigne as the glorious object of their Welfare and Good.

Thus Bullion being made the Body and Bloud of KINGS, Money the Medium betweene Subjects and their KINGS, and Exchange the Heavenly Mistery that joynes them both together: Coynage out of question, Omni Soliet Semper, by their right vnto Bullion, and vie of Exchange, is the true Catexochen of all

Earthly Soneraignty and Kingly Dignity.

Comage I meane, but not of the Articles and Rules of our Faith in matters of Religion, to direct our Consciences the way that leades to Heauen, for that belongs to Goo himfelfe, our Soueraine per amount, being altogether Spirituall and meerly Devine: but Comage of Money in the matter of Justice, to keepe fraud from shelter, in the Actions of Men peculiar vnto Kings our Soueraignes per aual, being altogether Temporall and meerely Civill. That as GOODNES by infusion showes the Powerfulnesse of God over all his Creatures, so Bullion by Consent, the Greatnesse of Soueraignes over all their Subiects. And Religion ty'd to Instice by the twine of one TRVTH, having

KINGS for their Protectors, at moe Temples then Saint Peters,
and moe Staples then Rome, might help Catholicks vp to Heauen, though Papists goe to Hell. Each KING in this respect, cesseduced by the Witch catholic (as Ioshua was by Moses to Aaron and to Hur) for defence of Rome, may be releeved by theyr their Subielles, being Supreame Head and Gouernour, with- hearty Repentance.

in their owne Dominions, both of Church and Common-weale.

These Premises standing sure, that is to say : If God himselse our Soueraigne per amount, both Alpha and Omega, as infinitely Wise, as eternally Inst, knew what he had to do in Coyning Heaven and Earth. If his Will, that is Omnipotent, had power to perfourme, and his skill without a Pattern, did know what Methode ment, in making Man a model of Perfection like himselfe, and by KINGS as by Lieue-tenants to make vie of all the rest, that his Maiestie being seene in the Beautie of the Worlde, his Soueraignty might Subfift in the Goodnesse of his Woorke, by this Powerfull kinde of Coyning : the Bishop of Rome being Originally, and indeed but a Subiest, as both Saint Peter was and others were before him: let Bellarmine, or the Bishop there himselfe (for Bishoppes must have Consciences, though Popes may have none) resolve the Christian Emperour, Kings and Monarks of the World, by what warrant authenticke Divine or Humane, the Popes of later times viurping their Preheminence came first to Coyne Money, and by a Iewish kind of Vsury, to disturbe their Exchange.

For if Omne quod efficit Tale oportet effe magis Tale, how hath a Subject, but a Refident of Rome, and the Emperors own Vaffall, so raised his owne Person, as not to rancke with Subjects of the highest Degree, but aboue Gods annointed and all that may be Sebasma Soueraigne? Or what Power hath beene able to make a simple Servant, and a bond-slave vnto Sinne of greater ability then were his Predecessor, or IES VS-CHRIST himselfe (his pretended Lord and Maister) that being to pay Money for himselfe and some other, disclaim'd this Soveraignty.

All Ages more or lesse, at one hand or other, have invey'd against his insolent Intrusions by Couetise and Pride, as well vppon the Hyerarchy as the Temporalty of Kings, being indeed blasphemously injurious vnto either, (wherein our Sacred Sone-raigne hath of late exceld Him-selfe and all that went before him.) But in this kinde of Pride and Couetous Presumption, I never yet could see any Man come neere him. This being indeede, the very Art of his Impietie, and Mysterie of all Iniquitie.

For, as by Massing Priests and Iesuites, he hath damnably profaned our Eucharisticke Sacrament of the Body and Bloud of CHRIST, (the Life of true Religion) making Creatures (Bread and Wine) to be Gods, and Godlines a marchandise to be bought and sold for Money: so by Bankers and Iewes making Vsury the meanes to draw home his revenues for all kind of Sinnes, he makes Money seeme a God, that's but a Creature vnto Kings,

The Maiely of God feene in Kings, and Soue raignty in Kingdomss.

Pt DEVS in Homine MATESTA-TIE sua Imaginem posuis, sic REGES in Nummo.

The Art of Impiety sufficiently laid open. by Diminist But the Mistery of Iniquity, neuer yet directly undertaken. by Any

and Subjects like himselfe presumptuously rebellious, keeping Soueraignes from the practife of their Christian-like Exchange, (the Lite and Soule of Instice) in contempt of Lawes and gouernment both of God and Kings.

Now then, as without all Dispute or Question, it is generally concluded in all the Christian World, that to Coyne new Articles of the Faith, in the matter of Religion, or to alter the Eucharist from the first institution by what Creature socuer, is a Sinne against the Maiestie of God and his Church by the name of Herefie, to to Coyne Money in the matter of Instice, or being Coyned to clip the valuation that Soueraignty hath given it in Subjects who soeuer, how or where soeuer, is to eclips the Maseftie of Sacred Kings and Counsailes, to profane the Seates of Religious Iustice, to contemne Authority and to preuent and peruert all Order and Equity in the lines and connerfations of Christian-Civill-Men by the Title of High-Treason.

Of this I fay, let the Bishop of Rome himselse bethinke him feriously before he speake, and then speake as he thinkes, and let Bellermine aduise him well how to frame his Answere with-

out Equinocation, Guilty or not Guilty.

For if Coyning, and Creating proue meerely Synomas and meane but one thing; then is there a third kinde of Coynage, by a power likewise absolute in disposing of Honor by the Great nes of it selfe, which being proper to none but Soueraigne Kings, is abused and disgraced by the Bishoppe there and Conclane, in creating of Nobility and Titles of Dignity, beyond the rules of Order and degrees of Goodnesse, turning Men into Beastes by solitary Lives, and folirary Drones to places of credit; drowning Fremytes. Deacon. Maffe-Priests Honor of Prieft-hood, in Monks, Anchorites, and Eremytes, out- Fryers, Iefuites. Cardinais. Fopes. facing Cleargy Prelacy, by Wry-neckt Chaplaines, Iesuists and Friars, profaning Sacred Maiestie, by Card-nal Deacons and Parrifb-Priests of Rome, and disgracing Soueraignty by a Hyerarchy of their owne. Thus making Cardinalles to be Checke-Mares with KINGS; and the Popes more then Monarks or Emperours Fellowes, to blowe vp Kingdomes and tread Empires downe.

The Issue therefore of the Enditement must wholy rest in this, whether Popes of themselves be Soueraignes or Subiects, or both, orneither. For if Subiects, then let Bellarmine be filent, or haue his tongue cut out, while the Byshoppe on his knees, by fuite and fubmiffion to God, & his LEIVE-TENANT smake meanes to get his pardon, of the Emperor at least. But if he challenge Soueraignty per amount or per anal, then in what Court of Chiualry, in Heanen Hell, or Purgatory, he will stand to be tri'd for all degrees of Honor, and names of Nobility, that the Chri-

stian world affoordes are thus to be coyned.

All Titles of Nobility, and Rights of Preheminence, being feuerally derived from three generall Fountaines, viz. Dimnity, Humanity, and Distributive Instice; are either Celestiall, Morrall, or Politique and Civill.

The first from Religious Imputation being hid from the World, makes Christians onely Glorious by Faith with God in Heauen.

The fecond, from Vertuous Infusion makes honesty most Honourable, and Vertue still admired by Good-woorkes among Men.

The third, from absolute Affection, in Soucraigne Loue and Fauour, makes Subjects Enobled, respectively abroad, but properly at home, for services performed in the Church or Common-weale.

The First being Eternall, & the Second Immortall, by a kindered all Dinine, makes mortall Men remembred, and by Fame to live for ever .

But the Third (whereof wee are heare to speake) being meerly politine with Kings within their Kingdomes, though by nature it be divers, as tyde vnto the Customes of Empires, Kings and Crownes, admits not withflanding this generall definition . * Nymrod, the Sonne of Chus the Quod sit qualitas vel Dignitas, qua quis Legitime à Plebeia con-Senne of cham, the second Sonne ditione eximitur et per Gradus erigitur. That it is, a qualified of Noah, fo called. Quasi anarus Dignity, whereby a Man exempted and raysed by degrees, beDominator or greedy Cormorant,
was the first that domineerd in B2willon, & violently framing to him uiding it selfe into Datine and Natine (for Violent and Intrusine felfe an Empire oueral his Neigh- haue here no Art nor Part as that of * Nimrods was becomes bors, for his cruelty in punnishing, withall so successive, and Hereditary, Vt per Titulos numerenis in scriptures called Robustus retur Ani semperqué renata Nobilitate virent et prolem fata sequanforethe Lord, as committing vio. tur continuum propria firuantia lege tenorem. Whereby it stands lence even in the presence of God, distinguished from the other two.

> In the First, even on Earth we admire the Heavenly Maiesty of Goodnes fixt in Deity by Religion and Picty, in our holy Contemplations.

> In the Second, we behold the visible Preheminence of Greatnes in Manhood by Instice and Prob. ty in our honest Conversati-

> And the Third demonstrates the wonderfull Prerogative of devine Grace and Maiesty in humaine Soueraignty, that of it's

Glery.

Honor.

Nobility.

Fame.

and therefore odious both to God and Man.

- Nobilitas Theologica.
- Nabilitas Philosophica.
- Nobilitas Politica.

owne infused Bounty and fixed Honor can so wisely discerne, so iustly value, and so prudently transfer, the Reputation and credit of Piety and Probity, by Enseignes of Gentility, and Titles of Nobility by Degrees vpon others; that as Names doe feuer Men, fo Armes to demonstrate and diftinguish Families.

Of this kind of Nobility, the wisedome of the Heathen haue Cicepro Sello. left thus recorded. Omnes boni, Nobilitati Politica semper fauerunt, tum quia ville est Reipub. Nobiles esse, maioribus suis dignos, tum quià valet apud Nos etiam clarorum virorum, & bene de Re-

pub. meritorum memoria.

That Maiesty then, which with Men may be seene, and that Pollitical and Civill, most proper to selfe-subsisting Sover AIONTY, whose Love & Affection, can judge by, and resolve the questimake Subjects Happy; being the glorious Object of Welfare and on a Samuel Source where make Subiects Happy; being the glorious Obiect of Welfare and ons of Secular Sourraignty, where Good that we seeke to behold and set forth vnto others: we are of, read Tractatum Nobilitatis Poli-not here to cal down those glorious Titles and Celestial Orders tice vel Civilis Londini excusum, of Seraphini Instammati, Cherubini illustrati Thomis Glorios. Dec. of Seraphini Inflammati, Cherubini illustrati, Thoni Gloriofi, Dominationes Clara, Trincipatus Inclyti, Potestates miranda, Virtutes benigna, Archangeli Sancti, nor Angeli boni, that attend vppon Maiesty in the highest Heaven. Neither need we call back those ancient Patricy, and Grane Senators, that as Men fent from Heanen, the old Romanes did admire, whome time hath now made common, in all our free Citties : much leffe those Greekish Titles of Greatnes and Honor, that Iwayed the Empire after Constantines times, Sebastos, Sebastocrator, and Cafar at the last, nor Panhyperfebastos, that commanded all the reft, being now forgotten and long ago forlorne. But as the Turkes in the East, and the Popes in the West, have confounded the world, we are to observe, how Maiesty toriaken of those wandring Empires, and great patterns of Pride, hath fixed her selfe still in the Monarchies thereof, and Soueraignty feated in the Thrones of our Kings. Nothing being found more Powerfullin it felfe, more Gracious of it felfe, nor more to be admired for vie in Nature, for practile by Nations, or as it is extolled by the Scriptures themselues then Regia Dignitas and Potestas Regalis : for even the ancient Romans in their first Tipes of Honor (in bonum Cinitatis) held the Regall power Kings, Confuls, Diclators, Decembirs, highest till Tarquines time, by whom it was defiled. Distator fel Tribanes, Emperors, in next to Confuls, and the Chiefetaine of their Armies, was but Imperator, whome we call Emperor.

Great Cafar himselfe, even that Iulius Cafar which triumphed ouer Pompey, after the battaile he fought at Pharfalia, refused that of Emperour being so saluted, and chose rather to bee called Dictator fummus, the Title of a King, being yet odious in the Citty. But when he vndertooke the Parthian warres, he affeeted that of King before all the other; affirming the Sibiles had so set it downe, that the Farthians were no way to bee con-

quered, but by the hand of a King.

The

Bonefaciut. 9 1400.

Bi alefta Renia.

choppina de Comano Regis Francia.

Kings of Great Brittain Monarks.

Defenders of the true Christian Faith.

Gratia Dei.

Nobility.

Sereniffimus Rex.

The MYSTERIE

The Distators Preheminence being equal with a King and the name but onely changed was afterwards altered to Magister Cinium, whome at this day the Germanes do terme their Burgue Maister, and the Romaines themselves, in Italian-Latine fince, did call their Banderezo, ill the Popes fro Aninion to renue their gainful Iubile were recald again thither, and by furp ifing Saint Angelo, made themselves absolute Lords both of and in Rome.

The Title of Emperour, at the first being but a. Office in the Warres, and a naked name; began at last ambiciously to swell, and excell all the reft, though now fo dejected or eclipfed at the leaft, that the Maiesty and Honour of our Christian Commonweales, stands fixt againe in Kings, and in their Persons onely now properly feene. Whereof foure ab antiquo, and none but foure, are faid to be annointed, ENGLAND, FRANCE, IERV-SALEM, and SICILL.

From hence it is observed, that as the French doe vaunt themselves, their Kings within France, have stilde themselves Emperours: so Chassaneus sayeth of England, that our Kings are Monarks.

And as the Titles of most Christian, may well befeeme the French, and that of most Catholicke the later Kings of Spaine: fo de facto et de iure, to stand forth as Champion of the truely (bri-Stian, Catholike and Apostolike Faith, is an Honour due to this day to the Kinges of Great Brittaine, though the Popes out of Pride had neuer sent nor begot it: for holding their Kingdome obnoxious vnto none but Soueraigne DEITY; they derive the same by inheritance immediatly, from the infusive Grace of God, confirmed by their Subiects full and free confent, at their Coro-Fountaines of Honor and Political nation, Confecration and speciall Inunction, whereby as Gods Lieue-tenant; and our Fountaynes of Honor they beget Generofity and create Nobility, by the rules of Order and degrees of Goodnes in the Persons of their Subjects at their owne Wils and Pleafures.

> These are our Obiects of MAIESTY and Lone, whose native Serenity by divine infusion, drawing darkenesse into light, rayfeth basenes in humanity to Gentility and Honor, making GEN-TLEMEN to be SQVIRES, dubbing Squires into KNIGHTS, turning Knights into BARONETS, & Baronets into BARONS, Barons into VICE COVNTS, Vicecounts into EaRLES, Earles into MARQVISES, raising Marquises to DVKES, & creating Dukes into PRINCES, KINGS-SONNES and greatest PEERES, and making all their Subjects happy in beholding the MAIESTY of their owne KING and SOVERAINE.

> These are they that making, (I say not Honesty, for that is Infusine; nor Religion, for that is Dinine, but Honest-Men Rill honoted, and Religious Persons renerenced, by the onely Grace

of Godand twist of one TRVTH, become Supreame Protectors (asheads of one Body) of all and every Subject both in Church ard Common weale within their owne Dominions. These I say, are our Soueraignes per anal, in whome as in Men by Grace become Gous, wee see the lively Idea of our Soueraigne per amount, and by whom we receive daily our greatest Earthly Ho-

nor Happines and Bliffe.

Thus though wee moorship our Gentility, though wee Ho- Worshipfully Noble. nour our Nobility, though we reverence our Clergy, call all our Honourably Bishops Honourable, and every way hold Gracious, the Highnes Maiesticallyof our PRINCE, by the rules of Order and degrees of Goodnes, Gloriouflyyet we admire Maiesty in none but the Persons of our KINGS, and the Glory of All in All, in God himselse, our Soueraigne Feo N, in Christe Deo Fidelin Impe-KING of KINGS. For Soueraigney subsisting per amount in rator or Rex coma oram, manu pro-Deity, and per anal in Humanity, is on Earth no where feated, but pria subscripti, Curipalat: in Coronain the Thrones of KINGS, no not in the Emperours, but as he it tione Imp: Foi. 179. inuefted with the Powerfulnes of Kings.

And thus Sacred Maiesty, the Daughter of Honour and Reverence, and Mother of true Nobility, a magnitudine & decen-tia from Greatnesse and Decorums hath at all handes on Earth beene respected as a God, not alone by Christians, but by the

Heathen themselues.

Magnus honor, placidog, decens Reuerentia vultu, Corpora legitimis impo sucre Toris. Hinc facra M A I E S T A S que mundum temperat omnem; Quag, die partu est adita MAGNA fuit. Nec mora consedit medio sublimis Olympo, Aurea purpureo conspicienda sinu.

TYRANNVS, was sometimes a Title of Souerainty and highest Preheminence, ouer Citties & Countries; a Tipe of Honor and Fountaine of Nobility (much like or equal to Kings) not raised by ambition and tumultuous Consent, but for approoued Goodnes moderatly preferd, and for Powerfulnes and wisedome willingly obeyed by the name of Tyrants; whose Maiesty Men reuerenc't, and Subiects Loue admired, as appeareth by this, Pars mihi Pacis erit dextram tetigisse Tyrranni : but as Insolency Aenead. 7. began to abute this Commaund, turning Lust into Lawe, and Law into Opression, the name of a Tyrant grew a Title of Dishonour, odious at all hands, and to Subiects a Terror. Nec vero huius Tyranni quem Armis oppressa pertulit Ciuitas, interitus declarat, quantum hominum edium valeat ad Pestem delendam; sed reliquorum similes exitus Tirannorum. And; Arcados binc sedes & inhospita tecta Tyranni : but Maiesty standes fixed in the Thrones and Crownes of Kings.

Owid Fast.

Sacra Maieffas.

Cice. off. lib. 2. Mesam, ib. 1,

Thus among all the Attributes of Honor and rights of Preheminence due to Soveraigne Sublimity that the Christian world affords Politically, we find Maiesty fixt in none but in God and Kings. For as Afra Deo nil mains habent, so, nil Regibus upsis Terra colit. In God as All-sufficient our Soveraigne per amount and only King of Kings, for the Good of all in All. And in Kings as his Lieutenants, our Soveraignes per aval or Gods by Commission for all their Subjects weale.

Now as to see facred Maiesty substituting in Source agenty by Goodner still in God, and Bounty still in Kings, is the greatest happines that onely Man may hope for, and Christian Men obtaine: and Resigion and Institute being the surfest Guides to either, so Truth the onely Standard that holds them stil together (for where both of them are not, there can be neither) showes Kings to bee Presessors both of Church and Common-Wealth, and Source agent ouer Subsesses, within their owne Dominions.

If then Reges à regendo, quia suis tantum imperant ex legum pascriptis, be those men we style King and si secus pro libid ine enadunt in Tyranuo. Let Obtruders and Viutpers with all their adherents like Nimio lizing Tyrants, make Piolence their Loadstone, Extremity their Compasse, and Fortune the guide of all their best Endeuors; their

Maiefty by confequence must turne to their fname, and their Soueraignty, confusion.

But Inflice of her lelte, and fingled forth alone, being Diffributive and Commutative, and that which is Commutative, the same we call Trafficke, and Trafficke the high way that leades vs up to bliffe. Yet fince our highest happinelle and fummum bonum, which Christians onely finde by Truth in Religion resides in Heaven, all earthly Greatneffe elfe being mortall and vaine, and that Kings themselves transcendent, as Gods vpon earth in regard of Inflice, et die like other Men : As our Methode on earth begins and ends with Bounty, that s to lay with Greatneffe, fo in yet die like other Men: As out wiethout on takin organisment of wishing al Grace and Fauor from Soneraigne Po-Heauen with Goodnesse. In regard whereof, the Writer hereof wishing al Grace and Fauor from Soneraigne Power and Greatres to the fludious of Truth and charitable Readers, being moved by good Order to let forth a patterne or Idea at the leaft, of his owne observation (Divines can doe it better) a well of that Angelical Nobility or fummum Bonkm which we cald Celeftiali, as Morrall and Civi'l, to expresse the eby the happines of Subiects borne or brought up in England, Scotland and Ireland, by the name of GREAT-BRITAINE, about all parts of the world, without excepting any, either publike or private, for Truene fle of Dectrim in the Christian, Catholike and Apoflolike Religion, there dayly learned (or taught at the least) in all Cathedrall Temples, publike Parish Churches, and private Charpels. And in luftice Diffributive for Meum and Tuum tundamentally feated in the Hals & Courts thereof subalterne and Soueraigne at Tearmes and Times prefixed (The Court of Ch wairy wants but her sudges to decide poynts of Honor and prevent our Combats) is sorced by the way as tenderly as hee can, to touch the distemper of suffice Commutative (our wanding Trofficke, tyred as it were with Embargees beyond seas, and Extrem ty at home) for want of Mints and Staples to fixe her telle in, as Religion sits by Truth at her Alters and Temples. The disorder whereof disturbs all therest, and bemoane withall (as he dares and may) the strange imputations still cast voon Cuffemers, for all their endeuor on Trafficks behalle : Whole Oathes no withstanding at their first admission drives them still forward : their tunctions affecting more true understanding of the State of the Kingdomes wherein they are borne to live, then all Schooles of Learning, or Tuliy de Repub. it it were to be found. All briefly trust vp in a short Dialogue, betweene Trueth and a Customer here meeting together: Which it the Reader like not, or thinke much to peruse, he may passe it all our by way of Parenthesis, or like a Parergon, and surre to the Assumption and Conclusion vpon the former Premisses, for the orderly Creating of Christian Nobility Tollsticall and Civil, and obscure by the way, the disproportioned Comparison of a Cardinali of Rome, betweene a Scarlet red Hat, and a Kings golden Crowne, the answering whereof begot this I reatile. That the Popes, the Patri-arks, the Biftons there, and Paulus 5. himselfe may lay their heades together, and be made to see at last, how farre they stand beholding to their flattering Cardinals and lying Issuits.

Now, all that have the happinesse, to be Enobled at the least, receive it first and last from God and his LIEVTENANTS whose onely Grace and Greatnes are the grounds of all our Credits. For as at first, of nothing His GOODNES gave vs Being, so his Grace did make vs Men, and being made Men, we were borne forthwith to Worke, that by Working we might Eat, and by Eating Line, to doe some Good or other in the Church and Common-wealth; whereby our Names once knowne, our Callings honoured, and Posterity respected, wee might at last Obtaine to see his height of GLORY, the Tipe of all our Blisse.

Theword Merit, vsed for obtaine Obtaine I say, not Merit, for how should we deserue, that (the foundation of Pride in Pope- in our owne beginnings had neither Art nor Part? and beeing ry) here beaten down & corrected. made Men not Beastes, had no minds at all to worke, nor skill

to proceed when we had Will to be doing, without the help of HIM that gaue vs first our Being? whose Will being the motive of all his owne Endenors : his Word the meanes, his Wifedome the Way, and his Instice the Bounds of his owne Greatnes and Honor; his Mercy notwithstanding to seeke and finde vs out, when wee had loft our felues, feeming Greater then Him felfe, may be Matter to muse on, but notto expresse and Admire

that GLORY wee cannot merit. All this is true I know, for GOODNES tels me fo, that cries A Dialogue betweene Truth and and cals me forward, and the Byble fets it downe, whose words the Customer, here meeting togeare all our warrants, but here lies all our mifery, and hence is all ther. our woe, who dare tell proud Popes, presumptuous Cardinals, and profane Conclaves fo? who dares bell the Catte? Truth. Mary that dare I. Customer. Oh Sacred Truth! is't thou, was't thou so nigh? Truth. Why shrinckst thou so? why dost thou from me fly? Customer. Least by my stay, Truthes-felfe should sceme a lie. Truth. Come neerer Man. Customer. I dare not. Truth . Why ? Customer . For Shame and Difgrace . Truth . Customers in Difgrace. Shame them befall that Shame deferue, thy Shame doth argue Grace. Customer. For want I starue, and die for paine. Truth. Want Conntenance and Mainre Thy working showes thou shouldst obtaine. Customer. I dare nance. not aske in any case. Truth. Assai domanda chi ben seruendo tace, but what art thou? come neare and tell me than. Cuftomer. A Publican to Simers tyde, a despised and wretched Man. Beare others Faults. Truth. None wretched are, but fuch as God doth hate. Customer . A Cuftonier whose Credit's out of date . Truth. What Out of Credit Port and Towne? Customer. SANDWICHhereby. Truth. O! SAND WICH loyall fometimes my refting place, though nowe The Staple of Kent kept at Sandthe Pit lie drie, for there I was a while, and there dwelt I, till wich temp: Edw. 1. 62. croffe the Seas I was conuayed awry, and morgag'd was for fifteene yeares. Customer. Sweet Truth tell where. Truth. At BRVGES Towne by Sluce in Flanders whence, Pride and In- Transported thence to Bruges by gratitude conspir'd and drave me thence. Customer . From Bru- K. Ed. 3. ges whether? Truth. To KENTS great Honor and Christians speciall Glory, for KENT and CHRISTENDOME were never feene to varry . Customer . Where there fweet Truth . Truth . TO CANTORE VRY. Customer. TO CANTORE VRY? why thi- Brought backe from Bruges and ther bound am I. Truth. To what Place there? Customer. To feded at Cantarbury. the Austen Fryers, but why smiles sweete Truth? why laughes The tell me why? Truth. Why MARTIN LVTER man, was Augustine Fryers Fatall to Popes an Austen Fryer that told the Emperour to his face the Pope was a Lyer; but what seek'st thou there. Customer. My Soueraines 1 Quitrents, his Great [2] Demeanes and whole Estate, that I Customer. 2 Mynes or Stoples. Sometimes Stapled were by the Northerne-Gate . Truth . Ti's true poore Man, the Name remaines, I remember it wel, though now fo cleane forgot, that none can tell. Customer . But what

The Staples removed from Can-Disorder in Trafficke at home in England.

Defires now to be called Home

Man borne to Worke.

Coffemers Penury and Want, for all their Labor,

No Freewill in Man to Goodnes fince his Fall

became of all that wealth and store? Is't cleane forlorne, shall wee neuer hope for't more ? Truth. Yes, God forbid but it sorburie to Callis, and thence into shoulde returne, and be restord to whence it went, for being Flanders and the Netherlands bred packt vp, it was to CALLIS fent, where Trafficke fince exilde and wandering vp and downe, hath welcome beene to Citties, Ports and Townes, all Flanders thorough: but tyrde at last, cries home-ward nowe, and wants but passage to her owne Ressort vpon the Truce of the Hollanders, and dwelling, whereon depends a Tale, may be worth the telling. Customer. How? where, and when? Truth. Haue patience (Man) and ply the woorke a while, to redeeme the time and tediousnesse beguile, that what thou canst not merir, thou mayst obtaine, being borne to worke, harke GOODNES calles againe.

> Customer. Is Man then borne to labour? Truth. As sparks fly vpward, for Man is but a spark, a smoak or a lighter thing. Customer. And labours he to eate? Truth. Qui non laborat, ne manducet, why lighes thou Man? Customer. I feede on Leekes and drink cold water. Truth. What rack poore Man? it makes no matter, Customer. But by meate alone, it seemes (you say) wee line. Truth. Not so, Non solo pane viuit homo, but by Grace in Meate and Eating . Customer . No maruaile then if Salomon that was so wise did wonder, to see bodily labor shund by the Sonnes of mortall Men, fince God hath to decreed it: but though we liue to labour by a Power in vs inherent; howe worke we then fo well that we may obtayne? Truth . By a Power that is infusive from Him that sits aboue, and drawes you vp vnto him. Customer. What way? what meanes? Truth. By attentiue hearing, and often reading his Sacred written word: with meditation and Prayers. Customer. O Fooles! that teach Free-will by proud Conceits of Fancies and Traditions! what haue wee, wee receiue not, but Auarice and Ambition? O Sinfull Deceite, and deceitfull Sinne, by Couetife and Pride, then whether doe you drive vs? and what are all our Merits, but Shame and Confusion? for as the loue of Money is saide to be Idolatry, and Couetyse in that respect the very root of euils: fo Pride by Presumption turnes Men into Beasts, and Angels into Denels.O Couetyse and Pride! vt transuersa cogunt mortalia pectora secum.

But Heauen we see is merited at one hand or other, and that by Man. Truth. Most true, for God himselfe, for the Loue he bare to Man, came downe from Heauen, became a Man, and liu'd on Earth, so base and vile degree, that his life by death, did well deserve it for you: the God and Man CHRIST IESVS, his life so your life, and his woorkes imputed yours; that hee holdes you by the hand, to drawe you vp thither. Customer.

O height of Happinesse, and Degree of Dignity! what Creature is capable of so great a Bliffe? Truth. The Soule of Man. Cufromer. O bleffed Soules, that are so prepared, but who can beflow it? Truth. Gods onely Loue, and freely woorking Spirit. Customer. O happy estate who can apprehend it? Truth. The Iust by Faith. Customer. O Iustifying Faith, who is able to expestit? Truth. Hope. Customer. O comfortable Hope! who is able to declare it? Truth, Charity. Customer. O sanctifying Charity, and bond of Perfection! but who can discerne it? Truth. The eye of Grace, if thou canst but defire it. Customer. Oinfinite Happinesse, howe should I affect it? Truth. By reciproke Loue. Customer. O heavenly Loue! how might I obtain it? Truth. By Patient humility. Customar. O Conquering Pa- Vincit qui patitur. cience and Glorious Humility, that by sufferance and Lowlinesse, are able to attaine to such a height of Dignity! but how? Truth. By Obedience. Customer. Whereto? Truth. To the Rules of Conscience. Customer. But my Conscience doeth accuse me, to be bond-slaue to Sin, the bane of all Bliffe. Truth. Yet doe not despaire. Customer. What meanes to avoide her? Truth. None, shee is borne and bredde with thee. Customer. What remedy then ? Truth. Watchfulneffe and Prayer. Cufto-

Tu mihi Summe opifex rerum cor fingito purum, Et recti inspira renouatum pectore amorem.

But the Diuel is at hand, and fomwhat He would have. Truth. Tell him all thy debts are paid, and bid him walke a Knaue. Cu-Stomer. O infinit Bounty, who is able to deferue it? and where are all our merites? Truth. In the Rhemish Festament and Re- See the Annotations in the Rheligion hatcht at Rome. Customer. O damnable lesuites, and mish Testament, vpon the sixto Doctrin sit for Diuels, that in challenging-wife, dare print it to the Hebrewes (God is not vniust) the world, that God is no God, for he must be vniust (as they fay and teach,) if he give vs not Heaven for our owne Demerites: but God being alwaies luft, or luftice it selfe, and I so borne to Sinne, as smoake flies vpward, stand subject still to die: wretch then that I am, who shall deliuer me from this body of Sinne and Death? Truth. His Mercy, for though his Instice by Pre- Preheminence of Iuflice. heminence, may abide no Sinne ; yet his Mercy by Prerogatine, Prerogative of Mercy. hath a fauing Power. Customer. Which way ? Truth. By thy dying voto Sinne and liuing righteoufly. Customer. But howe may that be ? Truth. By Contrition, Confession, Desire to amend, and Hope of Pardon, for the merites of his owne and only Sonne, whose Death having satisfied the Iustice of his Father, his Bloud hath washt away, and Purged all thy Sinnes. Customer. O Dreames then of Purgatory, and torment fitte for Popish Purgatory, a Fancy to Fooles! Truth. Yet be not high minded, and doe not presume. feare Fooles.

Customer.

feele and vaderftand his own Happurpose of this Will from all Begian ng.

Prehominente and Prerngatine rightly diftinguishe, by suffice and Mercy.

Prerogatine.

Prerogatine vicafor Preheminence, the cau'e of Capitall Errors, in the Church and Common-wealth.

Pfal. 51.

Customer. What meanes to refraine and keepe our Fancies downe? Truth. A serious Meditation that you are but Men, with Fasting and Prayer. Customer. What Comfort to Support vs, being still so beset with Sin, Death and Hell? Truth. Gods Adoption is heere fet downe, but euer fauing Grace, and fanctifying Spirit, who feeing thy Huto show Reason in Humanity, how mility, and hearing thy Prayer, for the Loue of thy Saniour, aand when MAN fult comes to dopts thee for his Son. Customer. What Bond doth fo binde him, being Free of himselse, as to love whome hee lift? Truth. God had referred for him by his His written Word and Promise, proceeding from the Essence of meere and speciall Grace, in the Deity it selfe, and Pend by his Spirit without Equinocation. Customer. What Seales to Confirme and warrant it vnto vs? Truth. The Prints of the Wounds, in his Hands, Feet and Side, that are still to be seene in his Crucified Body. Customer, What Pledges to affure vs that wee shall meet together? Truth. The Sanctified Elements of Water, Bread, and Wine, whereby being first conjoyned to the Mysticall Body of his true Christian, Catholicke, and Apostolck Church, he after entertaines thee for a liuely working Member of his own Flesh and Bloud, Customer. But my Sauiour being in Heaven, and I still on Earth; what Hand but his owne can helpe me vp thither? Truth. His Apoftolicke Prelates and Pastoral Ministers, by Vertue of their Orders & his High-Comission; their Voice, his Voice, their Hands performe it for Him: for Quod per alios facit, per Ipsum fieri dicitur. Customer. O profane Popery, that turnes Creatures into Gods and Maffes into Idols! but what must I doe? Truth. Repent and amend, and beleeue the Gospell. Customer : O I thank my God then, for his Grace in Iefus Christ : but I am euer fleeting and subject to relapse, and his Instice laide to Sinne, confumes lire Fire : Truth. Though his Iuflice have a quickning Power, to fet forth his Greatnesse in preferring of Man-hoode when he first made you Men, yet his Grace it is relieues you all, and his Mercy makes you Line, for his Loue is Euerlasting, his Affections all are Free, and GOODNES is his Name: fothat howfoeuer Iuflice stands Preheminent as touching your first Be ing, to Saue or Destroy; give Mercy the Prerogative, and thou canst not swerue, Customer : O Sacred Prerogative, and milde word of Comfort, by whome all our Vowels, retaine their full Sound, and all our Mutes and Liquides are taught to speak and thand, the Preserver of our a Wealthes, of our e Liberties, of our [i] Liues, of our [o] Honours, and the [n] Peace of all our Land! how oft art thou mistaken and abused for sterne Preheminence? Truth: But show thy recipiscence by a feruent kinde of Prayer.

> Cuflomer Ab Deus immensum clemens, miserere precantis, Et quacung, tuo bonitas in pectore regnat,

Ser

Seruando huic misero se protinus exerat omnis. 2 Elue me sceleris pollutum crimine tanti, Elne, peccatif, inbe enanescere sordes, 3 En scelera agnosco, scelerum Noctesá Diesá. Ante Lies versans me lurida terret imago, 4 Res etenim proprié tecum mihi : te Deus vnum Offendi infalix, quem non fraus vlla fefellit, Sublimi e solio meg, & mea facta tuentem, Vt si pro meritis Index mihi sederis, ehen Damnatus iustas subeam te Iudice panas. Me Genetrix etenim granida quum ferret in aluo, Iam pollutus eram, siquidem me tempore Mater, Et pariter sordes concaptas fouit eodem, 6 At contra, integritas sinceri pettoris una Gratia tibi, nec eras alios mihi Doctor in V sus, Ingratum quondam tua quum me arcana doceres. 7 Ah Deus hyssopum hic adhibe, & quacung tenaces, Abstergunt maculas, vt crimine purus ab omni Emergam, panitus quablutis sordibus, ipsas 8 Exuperem candore Nines: fac nuncius aures Impleat vt melior, recreent fac gaudia mentem, Ne semel absorptis percam marore medullis. 9 Iratos auerte oculos, potiusq, benignus, Multiplici dele Contractas crimine labes. 10 Tu mihi Summe Opifex rerum cor fingito purum, Et recti inspira renouatum pectore amorem. 11 Neme, ne Miserum Deus abigee, neue repuisum 12 Afflatu sancto spolia, quin certa salutis Gandia restituas, ut qui me beroicus olim, Se creuit reliquis, porro quog, Spiritus ornet. 13 Quo Duce fretus ego errantes per denia multos, Voce regam, mutatofg, in contraria flectam. 14 Alme Deus, Deus in quem tota mente recumbo Ne meritas a me pænas pro immanibus ausis, Et tanta hen scelerum patrata cedo reposce. 15 Da potius vt lingua valeam fidibusq, canoris, Te canere, in veniam promptum fideig, tenacem. Os mihi tute aperi tu dirige labra loquentis, Vt tibi promerite persoluant laudis honores, 16 Eccetibi non ara placet, non victima flammis Infumos abiens, alioqui hac larga dedissem, Et pridem crebris onerassem Altaria donis. Sacra igitur meliora fero qua spernere nunquam, 17 O bone consuesti, deiectos nempe dolore, Attritofg, animos, peccati et saucia sensu Pettora, trifte, vnig, tibi medicabile vulnus,

18 At tu consueta pergas bonitate Syonem Ampletti, seletta tibi dum mania surgant. Tum nos rite tibi solennia vota feremus, Liba, merumá, simul, Consecratuma cruoren Fumabitg, tuum solidis Altare innencis.

The inward ioyes of a Christian vnípcakable,

How Faith alone doth Iustify. How Faith and Works concurre.

As no Church hath no Tithes, And no Court no Quitrents, So no Staples no Customes,

For no Staples, no Trafficke.

No Trafficke no Mines. No Mines, no Bullion, No Bullion, no Mints. No Mints, no Money. The Staples of Kent kept at Cantorbury maintaind a Mint neere elfewhere. Disorder of Iuftice Commutatine, (Trafficke) for want of Staples: drynesse betweene Religion and Iuffice Destributiue. The King only and the Counsaile,

can and must restore our Staples.

Truth. What? how now Man? what doest thou feele? how fares it, well? Customer. Magna semper veritas, prenalnit & prenalebit, I feele such ioyes, as I cannot declare nor tell. Truth. But doest thou beleeue what I told thee before? Customer. O I do beleeue (LORD) yet helpe mine vnbeliefe, for I am troubled fore, for by Faith in looking vpward, I am forced to confesse,O my G on thou art true, and O my Soule thou art happy; but my Frailty looking downward compels me to cry. Nil sum, nulla miser noui solatia, Massam

Humanam nisi quod tu quo q CHR ISTE geris. Tu me sustenta, fragilem tu CHR ISTE guberna, Fac vt sim Massa surculus Ipse tuas

I nothing am, and in my felfe no Comfort finde but this, That Christ the Masse of humane slesh hath taen & joynd to his, The hold me Christ & grant withal, that this frail flesh of mine, A twig at least may bud & branch, fró that great Masse of thine. Truth. Now I fee thou do'ft beleeue, for thy Prayer showes no lesse: then worke well withall to confirme this Grace. least Faith proue idle, therefore worke I say apace. Customer. Then Faith, I perceive in the action of Saluation, stands sole without Woorkes, because of Free Grace; but in the Party saued, both must concurre together. But who can Woorke, where Matter failes, and Forme doeth no way fit? Or who can Pipe well that wants his vpper Lippe? for though I still be tyde to worke my taske in Clay, my Straw is clean gon, and my stuble taen away, whilest idle Taske-maysters accuse me to my Face, whose Credits haue no Being, but in my Difgrace : but that which grieues me most, and faine I would refist; our Traffick's deadly Sicke, and cannot long sublist; for her Pulses faile, her Face is pale and wanne, I meane her Mintes are dead, and my Soueraignes Quitrents gon, and none scekes whether. Truth. They went from the Altars of Vnity and Truth where I now dwell. Customer. Wheres that sweete Truth? Truth. By my glorious Temchrist-church there, as others did ple and seate of Fame. Customer. See see, I thought it was not idle, that it bore CHRISTES name, O that our Soueraign would bring our Staples thither; Religion and Instice, might then hold the occasion of Prohibitions, and hands togither, and Righteousnesse and Peace would kindly kisse each other, which nowe contest by personall desectes, about Tythes and Tributes. Truth. Then work I say still, and beleeue well withall, for GOODNES can, and WISEDOME will ef-

fect it. Customer. I would if I could, but my Credit's cleane gon, and I am almost tyred, thus working still alone. Truth. In coffomers out of credit, their other space growes Grace, harke Good NEs calles againe, and thou at their admission compelles them must perseuer. Customer. Then Sanctify my wits (TRVTH) and as they may and dare to cry out tot blesse thou mine endeuour, for I worke in searc. Truth.; Why so our churches do Religion. poore Man? thy Soule is so beset with vowes that are Denine, thou shalt not tread amisse, let not thy heart decline. Customer. Then Danger stand afide, TRYTH must prenaile, & GOODNES calles me to it, if ought do put me by, ti's WISDOMES hand must doc it.

Nowe G. o D from whome all holy thoughtes and best ende- Inuocation & Prayer of Customets; uours growe.

Make mee possesse that perfe & Peace, the world cannot beflow,

And that which in my selfe I see, no hope at all to gaine, Graunt that thy Grace by Faith and Woorkes, may helpe mee to

Obtaine therefore I say, and will still pray to obtaine, so great a bleffing, to praise and thank G on for it, Infusinely from DEITY by Grace in IESVS CHRIST, and Respectively from MANHOOD by Generall Confent.

For happy are those Subjects all, whose honest Endeuours have rays'd their Conditions to fuch degrees of Credit, before The Happines of England for the God and his LIEV-TENANTS. Twife happy are those Chrituenesse of Doctrine in the Christians that dwell where this Doctrine is constantly defended, stian, Catholicke, and Apostolick, freely put in practife, and publikely taught. And thrife happy Religion, GREAT-BRITAINE whole Iosva, thus maintaines both And Bounty of the Sourraigne. Church and Common-wealth.

Come therefore Subjects all, come home I fay from ROME, and here proftrate your felues before the Glorious Obiett of your Welfare and Credits. To day if ye will heare his voice, harden not your harts, after fiftie yeares & more: that stiff necked lemes and vnbeleeuing Turkes admyring your Happinesse, may learne cusant Catholiques, to conformity. by your Obedience to groane for like Grace, and poore seduced Catholickes may see how Proud Popery hath long time bewitcht them with the Doctrine of Merits.

Now fee what hath past, and so hast to an end.

These grounds being surely laid, that is to say, if of all worldly happinesse, the meanest be but Wealth and Reputation chiefe, Honor being held are compence for all our loffe befides : If all quit their Linings for Liberty to worke : If all forgo their Liberties for the purchase of their Lines : if Wealth, Liberty, Lines and all seeme nothing to our Credites. In a worde, if Go D so prize his Holy Name, that he is icalous of his Glory, to show how his

LIEV-TENANTS should be curious of their Honor: Let Beltarmine or the Bishop of Rome himselfe (for Bishops may be honorable for vertue & Generofity, though Popes be nothing fo) resolue the Christian Emperour, Kings and Free Monarkes of the world, by what warrant authenticke of Regall Lieue-tenancy, the Popes of later times vsurping their Thrones, became Coyners of Honour, and by their Heathenish Idolatry, keeping lewes from Christianity, tread Emperor, under feet, in despyte of Kings and Crownes?

For if this be true, that A quo Dominatio, ab codem Nominatio, & Honor subsist, in honorante, and not in honorato : how hath 2 Creature of a Conclaues meere Creation, and a vaffall to his Soueraigne so rais'd his owne Condition, as not to rancke with Gentlemen in the height of Generofty, but about the Noble Emperor (tometime his Lord and Patron) and all that may be Noble, his Wry-necke Chaplagnes held equall with the Honourable, and his Godfather Cardinal; made cheeke mate with KINGS? or what Power hath been able to make the private meetings of a cluster of Subjects vnto seuerall Soueraignes, combined together in a Laborynth of confusion of greater reputation, then were the Twelue-Apostles, or Saint Peter himselfe? the rocke of all their Credit, or all the Christian Eistops in the first foure generall Councels? that being to chose a Primate, disclaimd this Popish Soucraignty.

For if all Earthly Soueraignty grow by Gratious Infusion and Generall Confent, where the Place is not publicke, and the Persons private Men: no particular Choise can beget such a Maie-Sty as belongs voto Kings, Gods owne Lieue-tenants by immediare Commission. The Bifhop then being indeed but a Subject as both Saint Peter was, & others there before him for three hundred yeares together. The Pope may spell Father, prooue a Patriarke or a Prelate in the Church by Soueraigne Grace and gift;

but no Sebasma Soueraigns of Nobility and Honor.

But Secular Honor and Civil Nobility we fee both, here entended or protended at the least, whereof if the Maister faile, how shall he transferre it by Titles vnto others, for Dignitatem

Domini sequitur conditio Serui.

By Honor, here I meane not fuch as Pride conceits and Flattery bellowes upon Idlenesse and sloth; but such as Gracious infusion, doth ingenuously beget, and Honesty makes Honourable for vertuous Endeuours. Nor such Nobility as being missically Coyned, and confusedly obtruded, confuming like a Comer, still dies in the Birth, and is good for nothing : but that which Kingly Maiesty by Greatnesse and Decorum, politically Coynes, and orderly creates for Subjects credit. If then the Pope be neither Glorious for Deity, nor Honourable for Humanity, by

Papa Pater Sanchisimus.

his needlesse or bootlesse or idle kinde of life, for want of Kingly Maiesty by Infusion & Consent, nor enobled himselse by some former Creation: what shall be said of Cardinals his Selfe-Creating-Creatures, and his own Maister-vassals? or what can those Titles be, he bestowes vppon his Betters, but Dreames, or Difgraces, or Matters of Ielt. For who finiles not to read of a King of Fraunces Sonne, a double Earle at home, by Marriage and by charles Earle of Anion and Pro Guift created a Magnifico abroad, or a Senator of Rome, by the wince, second Son to Lewis 8, and fauour of a Pope? And who laughes not at the Titles hee fends Brother to Saint Lewis, French vnto Kings, that by Vertue of their Places were their owne be- Kings, made a Senator of Rome by fore? as most Christian, most Catholicke, and Desender of the the Pope.

Now if Cardinals in their Conclaues, have no power to make Soueraignes, being diverfly Subjects and private Men themselues; nor the Popes infusive Maiesty, the Mother of true Nobility, nor Honesty the roote of all Honor, by the vertue of their Creation: what Subject once enobled, would not scorne to be rancked with a Popish-Parish-Priest or a Deacon of Rome? fuch as Cardinals are but, or should be at the least, by their first In-Hitution.

Besides Nobility politicall being Datine and Natine, which nothing can Create but the mediate or immediate fauour of a King descends to posterity. by Zedegrees and Armes. For. Est aliquid Clarus Magnorum splendor Auorum,

Illud Posteritas amula calcar habet.

And these Men never Marry. God himselse hath set it downe, for the Good of Mankinde, at his very first Creation, that hee should not live alone, and these prohibit Mariage, the bed of all our Honesties, by God and Men so honored. How then growes Nobility, where the Grounds are so barren, and the roots them- Popes and Cardinals beget none selues rotten, per Filios Terra?

And how should Maiesty be seene, and Soueraignty subsist, in the Miter of a Pope, or a Cardinals red Hat, but by way of Intrusion? For though Papa sound Father, and Cardinals may spel Sonnes, yet Nobility growes from Maiesty, as Honor is tyde to

Honefly, and Homage vnto Crownes.

It they plead Prescription as all Obtruders doe, for the Popes themselves doe showe that from the beginning it was not so. TRVTH speakes it boldly, and dare tell them to their Faces, that, though Meum and Tuum in cases of profit, be at all hands circumscribed yet in Points of Honor, Nullum Tempus occurrit Regi. Et Maiestas Regia est Voicis moinidas

Now let RELIGION paffe by, with all her Grane-Denines, and let Sence and Reason stay, to see and discerne how these things hang together, that Conscience may Judge. GOD

but Bastards.

God fets it downe in the depth of his WISEDOME, for the vie of all his Creatures and Good of Mankinde, as plaine as may be spoken : It is not fit nor good that M AN should line alone, and made him a Helper like vnto Himfelfe, commended Mariage and gaue it his bleffing, that fuch as would forbeare it for feare of encomber, might not full themselves asleepe in a deadly finnefull flumber. These accurse Mariage and blesse solitary liues, teaching, that once may proue honourable, but Bygamy like Heresie is every way profane; and in the Church make it blasphemy to be knowne to have Wives.

GOD bids Nature keep Order, that Grace might give Honor and Happines besides Infusiuely. These put Nature out of Order, that Shame might betyde her; by her owne Demerites ambiti-

oufly.

I God to teach Nature, how her beauty lies in Order, and The Perfection of DEITY. her way to Order; Number, by due Proportions, showes her all I Go D the Father, 2 Go D the her way to Order; Number, by due Proportions, showes her all Sonne. 3 Go D the Holy Shoft, his Will and Pleasure, and the bounds of all her bliffe, both in The Perfection of H v M AN I. Heauen and Earth, is contained iust in Ten; that even Reason ry. Election, 2 Creation, 3 Re- might perceive how all Perfection both Denine and Humaine, is demotion, 4 Vocation, 5 luitifica- but Three and Seauen : Thefe feeme to take God tarde in his tion 6 Sanctification, 7 Glorifica- owne wordes and Art, and to teach Nature better, till her Ten The Second Commandement left is too many, that Nine may fuffice, and to doe God Difgrace, take One to themselves, and robbe him of his Tithes.

the lesuits Cathechisme, dedica- God hates all Conetise, as the roote of all Euell, and forbids ted to the yong Dolphin of Fr me Adultery. These allow Dishonesty, and by publike Authority, maintaining the Stewes; from Whoredome and Adultery raife infinite reuennewes: teaching, Sinon casté tamen cauté, is a caution sufficient to hood-wincke GoD, and bleare all mens eies.

To avoid Pride and Idolatry, God tels and forewarnes vs of the Sin of Witchcraft, that Lone hydes in Money, and Himselfe takes no Coyne. These magnifie dead Images in all Churches and Chappelles, and to maintaine Ambition, make Rome the Head Staple of Pride and Superstition, and fell all Sinnes for Money.

Thus God commands one thing, and these command ano-The two Sacramnets, Baptilme & ther, but fil the contrary : now (leave our two Mifteries which they multiply to seauen,) let Reason speak out, that Conscience may judge. Whence can this controling and countermanding

Power, be any wayes derived, but from the Dinill?

No maruaile then, if Prid and Ambition, bewitcht first by Conetyfe & puft vp by Flattery, beare the world flil in hand, that the POPE being Homo Calestis, and Angelis Terrestris a Semi-God at the least, must needes transcend the Emperour as the S v N doth the MOONE, that Presumption and Conceit might ranck Cardinals with Kings. But fee how TRYTH prevailes, for this falles in withall; that as the Pope by this rule, must needes

Gen cap. 2 , 21.

out in the Decalogue, taught in

now King.

the Eucharift.

proue either a Deified-Creature, or a Damned-Spirit; that deriuing Maiesty from beyond the bounds of Nature, can raise his owne Soueraignty about God and Kings: fo the Cardinalles by consequence (what ere become of Conclaues) can be no better then Polypragmaticke Iesuists, Masse-mongrel-Deacon-Priests, or falle-harted flattering Fryars.

But their maine shift and refuge, their Fort of Saint Angelo, and Vatican Pallace, is Constantines donation, whose Fauours they faine to be the Ground of this their Greatnesse, and make possessió now of the Citty of Rome it selfe (by what Title soeuer) a Plea sufficient against all Right and Reason. But howethis hangs together, Experience best declares; for besides that, Ornanda potius est Dignitate Domus quamex Domo Dignitas vtcung, quarenda; Nec a Domo Dominus, sed a Domino Domus est vbinis honestanda: As bounty showes alwaies the Greatnesse of the Giner, so Protection and Direction, demonstrates the Emperors for Soneraignes, and the Popes for Vaffals: for it is fo apparent, that none haue yet deny'd it, that the Great Exarchi, Toparchi, Comarchi, Spathary, Consules and Presides were the Emperours owne Lieuetenants all the Empire thorough : witnes their Exarchat of Rauenna, that like Panhypersebastos, or Vicare Generall, set Magistrates even in Rome and all Italy over, by the names of Duces, Comites, Prefecti and Principes : befides, who first gaue Fees and Inuestitures to bare Titles of Honour? who first raysed Dukes, Marquises and Earles, from Functions vinto Dignities, and Titles of Inheritance as well as of Honor? Constantinus Magnut, nealiter Vice-Counts and Barons to be knowne by their Baronies as well quam fancte of legitime hoc Regale as by their Names , but Emperors in their Turnes ? But that feulpi volute, ve Heminis Den flexis which answers all, and puts all out of doubt, whose Powerful- gen bus inucoantis pra se ferret. neffe and Picture, gaue warrant to the Standard and Currant- Moneta autem della, quod moneat nesse of Coyne, but the Emperours alone all Italy through? when ne quid fraudis in asteria, signo the Popes were but Subjects, Confessors and Residents in Rome, rel pondere siat. famous yet for nothing, but Sanctity of Life, Pouerty and Patience in their Martirdomes, and daily Persecutions three hundred yeares together: and dated their Bulles and publick Wiitings by the Emperours Names and Raignes : as, Imperante Carolo Domino nostro.

But how by tract of time, as the Empire grew deutded into East and West, the Church withall (both Greeke and Latine)

declin'd her first Integrity.

How whilest the Popes became Proud as Prouender did pricke them, their Greatnesse still encreasing by the bounty of Emperours, Superstition and Heresie, eclipsing Christianity and Conetife and Pride contending for Supremacy, made Religion Contention for Supremacy, first but a Cloake for the Churches Impiety, and Instice a pretence inople and Rome. to worke out Improbity, Emulation, East and West began first to

3 How the ruines of the East by Turkish infidelity, made

V Sury: the Popes drowning Patriarks by the Greatnes of them-

sclues, out-facing godly Bishops by sects of Monks and Fryars,

and by Guelphes and Gibellines distracting Italy confounded the

kindle.

Patriarcha quasi Patrum Princeps rel Pontificum primus . Hij Quatuer a way for the West to enthrall Christianity by a Iewish kinde of tantum in initio fuere: Romanus, Antyochenus, Alexandrinus, et Hyerosolymitanus, postea translata Bysantium, Imperij sede, additus eft et Constantinopolitanus.

4 How Idolatry by the Masse, in stead of the Eucharist, (the Soule of true Religion) and Extortion by Vfury, in steade of milde Exchange (the Life and Soule of Iuffice,) difgracing all our Credits in the eies of the lewes : made Popery by Pride, first an Art of all Impiety, and Viury by Money, a Mistery of all Intquity : whilest A NTE-CHRIST himselfe, that Sonne of Perdition and Man of Sinne, (the P op E) profaning heavenly Deity, dispising all Humanity, out-facing Sacred Maiesty and disgra-

cing Christian Soueraignty, to the Shame of all Nobility, confounding Emperours, killing Kings, and blowing vp Crownes,

hath raifd himselfe in Rome.

5 How Rome it selfe growen miserably poore by the absence of the Popes, whome Factions and Scismes had seated at Aninion for threescore and ten yeares together, was forced at the last, against a yeare of lubile, to entreat their returne and recall The Castell Saint Angelo surprised them thither : where surprising first their Castell and chiefest strength, altering all their Lawes, changing their Gouernment, putting down their * Banderezo & bridling the People; they became not only Popes, but like Kings and Soueraignes absolute

in that Citty.

In a word, how Nymrod-like the Popes out of Factions and Pride stil sharing for themselves, made the way plain for others by Apostacy and Intrusion, to become their owne Carners, in the honourable Charges committed to their Trust; and by Tyranny and Oppression mantaining their Greatnesse, to blow vp the Empire in Italy at the leaft. First difgracing the Emperours, by altering the reuerence of their Stile and Dates, in all Bulles and Writings, from, Imperante Carolo Domino nostro, to Anno Pontificatus nostri, &c . Changing their Standard, defacing all their Monies, by holding it for Bullion, and at last with their owne Markes and Faces to stampe their own Coyne, making Rome withall the Staple of all Christendome, for Whordome and Pride, a Sinagogue of Sinne and all abhomination: where all became vendible for ready Gold and Silver, proftituting GOODNES and her hand-Maid ExCHANGE, to Extortion and Bribery and all basenesse besides: making V s vR Y the meanes by Bankers and Bawdes to draw home their Reuenues, corrupting True-RELIGION, Equiuocating Truth, & debauthing Instice to the shame of Christianity before Insidelles, and Turks

by Pope Boniface, 9. in a yeare of Iubile. 1400.

The Name and Tytle of the Chiefe Magistrate in Rome.

Turks, and Glory of the lemes : deferues a Court of Chenalry, for COVRI OF

Heralds to blafen, and Kings of Armes to vinderstand, that as our Iosua in Great-Brittain hath already begun, so a Danid in Frace, a Iosias in Spaine, an Italian Ezechias, and a Germaine Constantine, might judge the shamelesse Intolence of this Monster of Rome , that holdes all for Idiotes or Nouices at the best; that thinke by Disputation to set vp or pull downe, the Greatnes of their Sea by deriving the same from Christ and his Apostles; whose Power subsits in Citries, Countries, and infinite Riches, that their Ancestors have gotten by diffention of others.

Thus far when the Customer by opening the Enditement had made it plain and cleare to all mens understanding of Common fence or reason, that Coyning and Creating belong to none de Inre, but Soueraigne Sublimity as it is in God and Kings. In God as per amount and Soueraigne King of Kings, and in Kings per aual within their own Dominions: Experience standing up in the Em. perours behalfe (as Kings sometime of Italy wheresoeuer their Persons haue beene pleased to reside) and undertakes to prove it de facto, in Italy it selle and all the Empire through, aswell by authenticke Euidence, yet extant of record, Clafficall witneffes, and the Coynes themselves, as the Popes owne confession to his Friends in prinate, without Rack or Torture, in maner following.

Serenisimi REGES IVDICESQVE Sacratisimi.

Romani Imperatores vt in cudenda moneta non minimam Maiestatis sue partem posuerunt, ei a gloria sue monumenta Euidence for the Emperor against Sumo studio & ambitione posuerunt, hac Inscriptione S A. D D. the Pope. NN. A V G. & CAES. (Viz.) Salus Dominorum nostrorii Nota. That all the ancient pleadings in the Courts of Cheualry Augustorum & Cæfarum. quodá, Institutum posteritas were by Bils and Replies in French Subsecuta constanti denotione observando dines sis modis ex- or Latine, Serpus, pressit: itapostquam Christo Domino nomina sua dederunt, omissis prioribus illis é Gentilitate petitis figurarum Characteribus, Religionem veram Nummis etiam cofecrare voluerut. Costantinus enim Magnus ad fidem conversus Effigiem suam, fic Nummis in (culpfit. Constantin, P.F. Avg. (Constantinus Pius Fælix Augustus:) Et altera parte VIRTVs A v G V S T1. M. Posteavero, ipsum Dominum Christum Imperatori ad Latus, & Diadema capiti, quasi manu sua imponen. tem ad exprimendum Titulum illum Jeosepeis, (à Deo coronati.) Et auer a nummi parte Librum vita tenentem Christum Solum. Et aly cum Imperatore Christum, his verbis. IESVS CHRISTVS REX REGNANTIVM. Alig Christum lesum, litteris mainsculis. Insvs CHRISTVS

EMMANVEL : et auersa parte, I E S V S CHRIST VS BASI-

LEVS BASILE ON insculpserunt.

At Romæ Imperio declinante, & barbaris Nationibus (Gothis nempe, Longobardis, Francisque) invalescentibus; quan diu Imperatores apud Nouam Romam (Bysantium scilicet) residentes, et Exarchas suos Rauennæ tenentes aliquatenus inspeciem saltem recognoscebantur (nam per annos illorum Imperizindictiones et tempora vel ipsa Roma coputare solebat) eorum etiam moneta Bysanti quam viscusa (Bysanti & Bysantini exinde dicti) per occidentales Provintias Italia scilicet Galliam & Germania frequentissimé vsurpabatur.

Nec deerant postea Francis qui Galliam & Germania tenebant Imperante Instiniano 687. Denary, Solidi, Libra & Fertones, (Vierdings Germanice) id est Marca quadrantes,

quibus omnia per marcas computabantur.

Sed omnibus his Augustiores et frequentiores per Italiam fuisse Bysantios illos constat; etiam quím Casarum Constantinopolitanorum authoritas, Romæ imminuta esset et pene eviluisset, Pontificibus ex eorum decremento potentiam suam stabilientibus. Nominatim autem Leonem Isaurii Ichonomachii dictum, 717. quod Picturas Synodicas, Sanctorum et Sanctarum Statuas, Imaginesque è Templis erasisset, post Constantinum Papam Gregorius, 2. eo nomine hareseos condemnauit, & cum Populo Romanossatut, ne Nomen Imperatoris iam haretici, in Chartis aut Figuris Solidi, vel nummismatis postea imprimeretur. Vnde nec Essigies eius pro more in Ecclesiam amplius introducta, nec Nomen ad Missarum solennia prolatum suit.

Horum tamen By santiorum semper in annalibus eorum temporum, Diplomatibus, Bullis, Fundationibus, omnisque generis Instrumentis, mentio frequetissima sit et vsus diuturnus vt in consirmatione Henreci 4. 1057. apud Trithemium in Chron. Hirsaug Super hæcomnia, Comes sæpedictus Apostolicum priuilegium acquisiuit, et constituit vt vinus aureus quem By santium dicimus, singulis annis Roma ad Altare Sancti Petri persolueretur. Et inipso Priuilegio Gregory P. P. quod sequitur. Data annua aurei By santij pensione postulauit. Et apud eundem in Bulla Vribani P. P. 1095. Ad Indicium percæptæ huius libertatis

á Romana Ecclesia, Bysantium aureum Palatio Latera-ce nensi persoluctis.

Et in Historia Florentina à Theodoro de Nehem. edita, in Conrado 4. 1250. sic habet. Promittentes maximam By-" fantiorum summam dictis Gallis, si ab eadem obsidione" decederent.

Hij etiam sunt ques Francogalli, Besantz d'or dixerunt, querum mentie notabilis in Historia Sancti Lodouici 9. Regis, cap. 42. Que si, la Royne vouloit bailler deux cents miles Bezants d'or, quelle deliure rois le Roy en ce saisant. Et se in quadam Ludionis sabella cui Nomen Courte-barbe. Tenez ce le vous donne ce bezant. C'est a dire vne piece d'or vai-ce lant en uiron vn angelot d'Angleterre.

Querum omnium fidem factunt Eusebius. Zosomenus. An- The witnesses to the I uncence. thonius Augustinus. Anastasius Bibliothecarius. Paulus Diaconus. Ado. Beda. Platina. Theodorus Nehemius. Trithemius. Massonus. Marquardus Freherus. & Iustus Lipsius, lib. 3. de Cruce et aliq quamplures; Cotholici, Christiani omnes, & Authores classici, et ipsa nummismata, etiam num visu digna Testimonium perhibent.







Sed simplicitér magis & ingenue (hoc est honesté) quam
caute Faulus 3. P. F. et Pontifex maximus, qu'um de summa The Popes owne voluntary conipsius Potestate inter Familiares mentio aliquando incideret, fession in private.
ridere illos visus est, & Scholasticos, rerum g, rudes appellare,
qui à Christo eam tam auxié peterent. Cuius se possessionem
solam, optimum et sirmissimum Titulü habere dicebat. Quâg, viribus opibus g, summis, Civitatibus munitissimis & potentissimorum Principum sibi coniurantium auxilio, tueri &
defendere possit, & c.

To all this Paulus 5. now as Pope standes mute, and as Bishop there sayes nothing; but Bellarmine for Cardinals and the session of themselves consusedly reply, the Enditement lyes H 2

not even. That the Pope holds no proportion with God nor his Lieutenantes bethey Monarks, be they Kings; for the Enfigues of his Diocesse, nowe soare and are displayed about the Eagles wings. That Popes are so transcendent, as, their Cardinals may be Monarks, if Monarks be but Kings, at least if they will. That none but Publicans and Customers, men voide of sence and reafon, or Kentish-men and Christians dure accuse the Pope of Treafon ; If any call him Heretike, about the paynes of Purgatory, great shall be their woe, for lefuites will dispute it, and Cardinals can confute it, in despight of who sayes no. Though Kings fet vp their relt, and Bishops doe their best, nay though Gordnes do fuggest it, and Truth doe fill protest it, and the Word it felte

So that tell Cardinals nowe and lefuifts. In the beginning was the Word, and that Wordwas with God, and God was that Word. And they can equivocate that Word with Traditions, and God with the Pope, whose Power controlling all, and controllable by none; showes him All-sufficient, and God can bee no more. Tellthem of Written verities, and they reply, fuch Scriptures haue no Credite, but what the Fathers lend, and those Fathers

from the Church did formerly borrow. That the Church being The Pope alwaies prouided of mo alwaies visible, fits no where but at Rome : That Rome alone is Catholicke representatively where the Pope fits as Head, for her Bishops are so many, that they furnish Generall Counsailes of themselues, and need no more, or sway them at the least: & her Cardynals make the Conclaves wherein Popes become couned. That the Pope but once Created is Ipso facto, so Omnipotent both in Church and Common-weale, that his Masse controules the Eucharist, and his V sury scornes Exchange : so that the Pope being All in All, whose Sentence cannot Erre, must needes be God Himselfe, let God and his Lieu-tenants be what they can & let their words be what they shall. But Magna semper veritas, and fee how TRVTH prevailes; for howfocuer hee shifts it off, for the point of Herefie whereof he stands endited, that the Encharift is mistaken or not rightly understood, Deuines have laid it open, that his Masse was never heard of by Christ nor his Apostles; besides the distraction he harh made of the second Co. maundement, and multiplying of Sacraments, the one Felony towardes God, the other Burglary to his Church, is more then Mefprision or Premunire at the best. But in the point of Treason his owne Picture doeth accuse him in the stamps of his Coyne, and his Maiesty standing mute, bath filently confessed de facto et de Iure, hee standes euery way Guilty; if his Soueraignty doe not helpe and make him to fubfift, to the which hee nowe ap-

Now a Soueraignty it feemes they have or challenge at the

leaft,

Bishops in Italy, then in all Christendome besides.

The Popes Maiesty found guilty de Falte, both of Burglary, Felony and High-Treason: it his Soueraignty de Iure or the Bishop doe cleere him.

lealt, such a one as it is, and a Maiesty withall, but how the one may be feene, and the other doth Subfill per amount or per anal, I meane ouer Soules or over Bodies, or over both or over neyther, in Heanen, Hell, or Purgatory, or on Earth, is nowe to bee decided: for Cardinals make the Conclaves, where the Popes become Coyned, and the Pope Creats those Cardinals that furnish the Conclave. Now read we but this Riddle, and then tell me what it meanes.

A Conclave of Cardinals (force forty at the least) laid all their Diffidebat autem Les Pontifex à heades together, and went and Coyn'd a Pope; whome when Cardinalibas qui comuramerant in they had Created, they ment to have vindone. Quia Papa quem infinis necem ita quidem vt existio fecerant, erat valde Malus: but the Pope therof forewarned, by quibufdam, alysteterimo carcere way of Premunire, Bannishment, and tome by woorfer meanes, oden tempore Cardinales nonos, par. prevents their Deffeings, and Coyn'd one and th'rty new Car-tim lui muniendi partim pecuale dinals of his owne flamp and fashion.

Thus the Pope being Created, became a Creator, and the Cardinalles by their Coyning begat their owne Confusion. Nowe where fits Sacred Maiesty, in the middes of such profanesse and Chayre of pestilence? and home Sublistes Soueraignety per amount or per anal? where Subjects at al hands are tuffered to be

Coyners? Alas poore Conscience, how was't thou tormented at the Coyning of a Pope? and forced ro cry out, siceine finnt Pontisi- The words of a Cardinall of S.c.i. ces Romani? Bidding Rome farewell adew, and shaking off such comming from a Conclaue. company as Christ neuer heard of, and Saint Feter neuer knew. A wasning to the Bishop of Rome, Let the Bishop looke about him, least the Pope give the flip, and to take heede the Pope accuse not wipe's note on his fleeue, fince the question stands of Coyning, him of treason, & gine him the flip. for what can the Papacy in reason be reputed, but a Metaphisicall Sublistence of a Spirituall Soueraignty, ouer Soules, or ouer The Pope hath no Kingdome in the Heaven, nor on earth, Ergo no Bodies, ouer both or ouer neither, not on Earth nor in Heauen, Heauen, nor on earth, Erge us. Maiefly nor Soueraingty in either. for on Earth it cannot be, (where Kings onely Coyne, both in Nomber, Waight and Measure, by the rules of Iustice) for feare of High-treason. And in Heauen it may not be (where God alone Creats both Faith, Hope, and Charity, by the rules of true Religion) for fcare of Herefie; but in Hell by possibility, where the Diuell and hee joyntly, neither Coyne nor Create, but Equinocate together, or a place in the Ayre, such as pyning Purgatory is by Dreames made to be. And a Maiesty so exceeding the bounds of sence or reason, that the greatest Fooles adore it most, and the fowlest Spirits admire.

Now where Hell is, and what is done there, the Iesuits best can tell, that comming laft from thence are fo quickly here and The lefuites (Ceca obediceia) sworne there, and are sworne to their Abaddon without doubtes or to performe all that their Generals questions, when he sends them farre and neare. These are those enioynethem, when, how, and wheresoeuer in antly. Locustes, whose Winges and Tayles compared to their Faces, showes their Monstrous generation. These like Amphibis by

conflande caufa.

creeping on the Earth, by their dyning in the Waters, and their flying in the Ayre, can bee Countrey-men and Courtiers and Church-men too: Let Soueraynes shun their companies as they love both Soules and Bodies, and let all Subjects hate them, as they loue their Soueraines lines. Thefe I fay flincke of Gunpowder, and carry about the smoake of the bottomlesse pit, where ere they ride or go; but where Purgatory Hangs, Lies, or Stands, puts vs all to Schoole, Bellarmine lends vs to Bede, to learne and ipell, our Woofshipfull Countrey-man, dead nine hundered yeares ago: But as honelt a man as hee, and of a later transgretfion, tels of one Turkill, whose body fell asleepe, and his Soule Hole thither, whose relation alone, is enough to set a Foule befides his wittes, and make our leanest Post-horses hold up their heads, if they could but read Latine, though they did not vnderstand it, to heare how Rich and Great mens Soules are fourgald and tired, without pitty or mercy, by those vilanous Diuels and ranck-riders there.

If this then be the Soveraignty that Cardinals Creat and Conclaves Coyne; what can Popery be, but a Doctrine of foule Spirits and suggestion of the Deuill, to be witch Soules and Bodies by turning Piety into Heresie and Loyalty into Treason, as they grow discontented, vnresolved, or hang in the Ayre. And in all this possibility what can the Pope challenge (I speake to sence and reason) in his height of Hope and Pride, by vertue of his Creation both for Maiesty and Soveraignty, (till Purgatory bee found) but by way of competition a Joynt-patency or Reversion of the less hand of Soveraignty, to sit and commaund in one Seat

of Pestilence, and one Chayre with the Diuell

Now let the Bishop there take heede, least the Pope by Equiuocating, play the Witch or the Jugler with him or his Picture. And as the case now stands, let him blesse himselfe, and thinke before he speakes, and then speake but as he thinks, as his Conscience shall aduise him without mental reservations (for Bishops must have Consciences, though Popes may have none) even in ordine ad spiritualia by the lesuites owne Dinintiy, what can the Pope himtelfe be (if in Heauen he proue no Angell, and in Earth, he be no Subiect, nor God nor King in either) but that Antichrist of euill, halfe a Saint and halfe a Deuill, for he woorkes not in Gods name. Or the Minotaure it felfe, halfe a Bull and halfe an Elfe, for he roares like the one and speakes like the other; or a Wolfe at the least, halfe a Dogge and halfe a Beast, for hee beares the name of Guelf, and hunts after Gibellines; or an Idoll at the best, coyn'd by Cardinals and the rest, which though it feeme like something, yet of it selfe is nothing, for Nullum simile is Idem, and by the rules of Popery, Idolum nihil eft.

Thus the Pope for his Soneraignty, finding no where to fub-

Mathew Paris, Hift, Ang. fol 288. The tale is told by Furkil of a great Noble man in England, who dying without fhrift, his Soule being come to Purgatory (while he was there) was tidden by a Deutlike a Post horse in most terrible wife.

The Bishops Conscience summoned as a witnesse about the Popes Sourcingnity. By the Zieture in the Count name Curvat in Rome.

The Islands mayne Distinction whereby they proue the Popes Soueraignty, about the Emperor and Kings.

Guelfe in Dutch is a Woolfe,

fift in Heanen nor in Earth, appeales downe to Hell or to Purga- The Pope of Rome, leaves the Bytory at least, and leaving his Maiesty to outface the Emperour in shop of Rome to answere for all. the stamps of his Coyne, fayes the Bishop there must aunswere to the whole Enditement.

Now Souer aignty leaving Maiesty thus to shift for it selfe for want of Subliftence, and Maiesty without Soueraignty no where The Byshop found guiltie of High to bee seene, being nothing of it selfe but Pride and Conceipte, treason, by his owne name & pic-in the height of al Presumption (Coynage.) The Bishop being a ture found stamped on the Empe-Subject, and Coyning for himselte, becomes de facto by consequence guilty, if not of Herefie, at least of High-Treason.

What lets then, that the fentence is folong with-helde and staide, but the mercie of the Iudges and Delinquentes intercession, if hee looke for Grace? Then let Bellarmine bee filent, or The Byshop aduited to craue haue his tongue cut out, whilst the Bishop on his knees, by suit Grace and pardon. and submission, make meanes to get his pardon, from God and For want of Grace turnes Antihis Lieutenants, or of the Emperor at least. But this he feemes Chrishimselfe. to scorne and turnes ANTICHRIST him-selfe. For instead of Grace, out of Tride and Presumption, hee sends Titles vnto Takes the Popes part, and with-Kings in iest, to blow them vp in earnest; and accursing Some-stands the sentence by secret shifts. raignes, sends bleffings to their Subiects, yet makes a shew to lence or reason, accuse th Kinges of loue them both for members of the Church, but as Wolues do Herefye, to keepe himselfe from loue the Moone.

Car les loups (ce dit on) caressent bien les lunes a tous coups, Mays Dien vueile garder la nostre bien des Loups. For Wolves they fay, defire the Moone, to pat her in their pawes But God forbid, our Moone should fall, or come too neere their clawes.

An Loup pourtant Subjects, Monarches tous & Roys ça Chrestiens Catholiques, Estats trestous, en somme ça ça, tous Princes Libres Defenseurs de la Foy, Venez tous a la chasse du Loup-Garon de Rome. Heere therefore Subjects all, heere Kings and Monarchs eyther, Heere heere ye Princes free, and States both all and some: Heere Christian Kings and Catholickes, come now ioyne hands together, Defend with vs the Christian fayth, and rowze this Wolfe of Rome.

For bleffed bee the Memories of our Princes and our Peeres, that heeretofore withstoode him; and thrice blessed bee the The KINGS Book and Premolearned hand of our Soueraignes late endeuors, that fo confrant- nition to all Christian Monagens ly pursues him; in whose behalfe & happinesse, for the Church &c. and Common-wealth, at this day in GREAT-BRETAINE

Y heart doth take in hand, some godly song to sing, The praise that I shal shew therin, pertaineth to the King. My tongue shall be as quicke, his Honor to endite, As is the pen of any Scribe, that vieth fast to write.

trealon.

Pfalme. 45.

Ofayrest of all Men, thy speech is pleasant sure, For God hath bleffed thee with guifts, for euer to endure. About the gird thy fword, O King of God elect, With honour, glory, and renowne, thy person pure is deckt.

Go forth with godly speede, in meckenesse, truth and right: And thy right hand shal thee instruct, in works of dred & might. Thine Arrowes sharpe and keene, their harts so fore shallting, The folke shall fall and kneele to thee, yea all thy foes O King.

Thy Royall feate and Crowne, for ever shall remaine, Because thy Scepter & thy word, doth righteousnes maintaine. Because thou lou'st the right, and doost the ill detest, God, even thy God hath nointed thee, with ioy above the rest.

It may be by this time, that Bellarmine is angry, or laughes at the least, & thinkes I play the Foole thus to deale with edge Tooles: but if that will content him, I confesse no lesse, & thank God for my Ignorance, that never yet was taught cum ratione infanire. If any thing here wring him, let him thanke himfelfe that gaue the first occasion, and is apt to reply in so idle a question : for how should a wifeman, wifely, or in serious fort difpute fo fond a comparison, as a Cardinall with a KING? the one being knowne by his Hat, the other by his Crowne, except hee holde men Idiots, or the world that hath beene hood-winckt, ought still to be blinde. The Pope may showe some reason for his Triple-Miterd-Crowne, both in matter and in forme for 3. kingdomes that he holds, or pretends at the leaft. The first, as King of Italy, where indeed he is Great, by way of Intrusion & possession of Rome. The second, a Loynt-patency by way of Com-Petition to the Kingdome of Hell. And the third of Viopia alias Purgatory, by conceited inheritance, a Kingdome of his owne; but to write, fay, or thinke, that Cardinals must be Kings, or the meanest Kings Fellowes, because they weare red Hats, is a Doctrine as fit for Fooles to laugh at, as wife-men to beleeue, at least no where found in the Catholicke Church or Creede. But they weare them on their Heads, as Kings do their Crownes, Ergo; so Kings sit when they ride both in Coach, or on Horssebacke, even as Cardinals do; shall I therefore conclude, that Kings are either Cardinalles, or Cardinals Fellowes? No, for if vllum simile were Idem as Nullum is, then might Fooles be Cardinals fellowes, and Cardinals too.

As for Iesuites, leave them to their Gun-powder and plots of High-Treason, they are smelt-felt, or heard of, to their owne Confusion, where ever they go: to their Rustian-like raylings, say little, or fay nothing, and to their ydle writings alwayes fay no,

The reason of the Popes Triple-Myrred-Crowne,

His three pretended Kingdomes,

for if TRVTH cannot preuaile, nor Reason serue their turnes; look but to their Fingers, and filence is enough, or two wordes may suffice, Nothing and No. But this in sober sadnesse, to their Art of Impiety, and Miffery of all our Woe: Ifpeake out of

Confidence, TR VTH bids me fay so; I hate no mans person, & I enuy no mans place, but to the shamelesse dishoness, TR VYH tels them to their face. If any be so desperate or wilfull at the least, to make Ship-wracke of his Conscience, play the Foole, or turne Beatt : Si mundus vult decipi, decipiatur in nomine Diaboli. If any loue deceite, and like to be abused, let them be so still, in the Popes name and the Denill, as they fit together; for God abuses no man for Loue nor Money. And for my Soueraignes Honor, as by Oath I am bound, I am

Conscience seemes onely seduced by the Witchcraft of Rome. No, not of the Bythoppes there, for the names lake of l'opes; of whome lundry have de ed Marryrs, Contessors, and good Chriflians : for that were to put my finger into the eie of Gods Mercy, and to bound his Preiogatiue, whose Nature and roperry sees the fu thest off, and finds vs out for his own names take in Chrift, enen then, when in the eye of the world, we feeme to have forlaken Him, and loft our felues.

This is not meant heere by any man, that out of

bold to speake alowde; Come downe you Perching Parasites, that by flattering your Popes, become puft vp with Pride, and knowing your selues but Deacons, and farre from Bysbops Fellowes, yet ranke your selucs with Kings; whose Chappelles are more honourable then your Conclanes are at Rome. But for you that are discended from Princes and Peeres, or more worthily aduanced, by your Soueraignes Loue and Fauour, then by Popes Nor against any, ennobled by you can be though you were their Sonnes or Heires, their nee-byrth; or Soueraigne fauour. rest Nephewes or Darlings most deere, to you I speake with reuerence. Do you your selues but right, that doo your selues most wrong, or Qui sordescere cupiunt, sordescant & adhuc. For if Truth may stand for Truth, and Consequence shew Reason; what can a Cardinall be, by that which hath beene spoken, but
a Monarke in conceite of "Tuetot at best? halfe a Sourraigne, "A petty village in Normandy the
halfe a Subject, for he ranckes himselfe with Kings: or an Hermophrodyte, halfe a Priest, & halfe a Deacon, for he equivocates
the Popes command. with either : or a prodigious Meteor. In Terris minitatem Regna Cometen, that blazing in the Ayre, infecting others, confumes it felfe, and turnes at last to nothing.

For being some seauenty fixe Cittes, Portes and Townes of seuerall Languages, several Conntries, and every way Subiects to several Soveraignes; yet The Haunces. meeting there together, by shifting of Treaties, they disquiet often times the Emperor himselse, and contest with Kings, Queenes and Princes.

And being put in truft with the Credit of our Lard, (Clorn) having brought our Clothiers to diffresse, themselves into a Labyrinth, and the Trace to Confusion, yet by dealing out of sight to hold all Men under, and them-selues Merchants Adventures, still aboue, call all men Enterlopers but they and their Company: and cry out against our Staples, for seare of our Shipping; as if the multiplying of Coaches, were the ruine of Wheele-Wrights, or diminishing of Wheeles.

And where Merchants Farming Merchants become so Free themselves, The Vadertakers of Subsidies that out-running our Lawes to make hast to Consussion, they Plough vp the and Customes to Farme.

Dead-Mould (as it were) of Trassicke, to get a Masse of pryuate Wealth, by doing a world of harme.

And finding our Trafick, nigh Pulfleffe, Spiritleffe, and almost out of Bloud; The New Bast-Indian like cot fident I mpiricks that tecke but private Profit, at one hand or other of- Companies. fer fixe Pencein the Pound, to powder her with Pepper, and turne her into Mummy.

KING and PRINCE.

Soueraignes suffer Subjects to be Coyners. But our DAY-STAR is risen, and the DAWNING now appeares : and as Nulli violentum can bee Perpetuum, so must it befall this Soueraignty of Rome. For as by Babilonians the Medes were subdued, the Babilonians by Persians, the Persians by Macedonians, and they by the Romanes, & the Romans yeild to none but to ANTI-CHRIST himselse; so, as our S v N begins to shine, Anti-Christ is gon.

Remes destruction, to bee reade backe-ward and forward.

Hoove might be inforted the Prophecyor of the Sy= Edillacs Erythroa and Cumana of the ruyn. of Rome

The Divels owne Prophetic of SIGNA TESIGNA TEMERE METANGIS ET ANGIS. ROMA TIBI SVBITO MOTIBUS IBIT AMOR.

> But SoverAIGNES may fubfift, though Conclaves goe downe, and MAIESTY may be feen, though ANTI-CHRIST begone; I meane Kingdomes may stand, what ere become of Rome, and Kings may continue, though Popes be ouerthrowne. But how? not as Men, but as GoDs, by their Power and Commission. For as DEITY subsists by the power of Creating, fo KINGS become GODS by their Powerfulnesse of Coyning. The difference is but this: That of Nothing GOD made Allthings, by the GOODNES of Himselfe, and KINGs must have Matter to fixe GOODNES in, that their Bounties may be knowne. God without a Patterne, and KINGs for a Presi-

dent, haue God for Example.

Thus as of Bullion, KINGS onely Coyne Money, and Money made of Bullion, maintaines their Exchange: fo theyr Bountie Thewes their Greatneffe, and makes their Subjects Happie. For as God in the Eucharist, imparts his owne Good NES, that's to fay his Greatnes, that's to fay Himselse by meanes of Bread & Wine, for the good of Christians: fo KINGs by their Exchange impart their owne Bounty, that's to fay their Greatnes, that's to lay Themselues, by meanes of Golde and Siluer for Subiectes weale. Let all that have Eyes and Eares, but reade and understand, and let KINGs about all things be Carefull, not so much of Money, for the names fake and Forme, for therein lies Idolatry, which God fo deteftes, as of Matter, whereof to have alwayes to stampe their owne Coyne, that Maiesties may be leene. Be Zealous, not so much of Matter, as it is but Gold and Silver, for thereby growes Conetife the roote of all Euill, whereof God fo fore-warnes; as of waight and Goodnesse (in regarde of their Bounty) in Finenesse and Purenesse by the name of Bullion : be Curious, not so much of waight & Forme, as it is but Bullion, for that begets Pride, which God still Confounds, as the vse and end for which it is made to bee currant in Money, in regarde of their Soueraignty to maintayne theyr Exchange. And laftly, but cheefely to be as Iealous of their Standards, namely (TRVTH) both in Nomber, Waight, and Meafure, as of their owne Effence, for therein lies their Honour, that shewes them to be Kings. For what have Merchants to do, that liue by buying and felling, and foby buying, as to fell for priuate gaine, by presuming vpon Soner aignty, and profaning Sacred Maiesty, to make vie of their stampes, though the Bullion be their owne? Or what have Gold-smiths to do with the Pix, in Matter of Coyne? Neither is it enough, fit, nor conuenienr, for any that are wife, or would be so taken, to say in iest or earnest, and affirme it all one, to sell Bullion for Mony, or to Coine it himselfe, and pay for the Coynage, and laugh at Exchange; except to inflifie the Pope, and Patronize Usury, hee meane to make it good, that Subjects may be Coyners; the state of all the enditement and question now in hand, Eates God the flesh of Buls, or drinkes the blood of Goats? Lookes hee for Profite, where all is his owne beyond praifes, vowes, and harty Thankfgiving? and shall Kings take wages of the selfe-same Money, that none but they can Coyne? or farme their Honour? Nowe Kings are Gods, therefore Tractent Fabrilia Fabri.

In the meane time, let Soueraignes cal home Subjects, or take them downe at least, that Cardinalles may bee knowne; keepe Cardinals from Conclanes, and ANTI-CHRIST is gone, keepe Conclanes from Coyning, and the Pope may proue a Byshop of a Dioces, or a Patriarke againe: and keepe Popes from wande-

ring Inbiles and Rome, at least Pride is ouerthrowne.

So shall the Idolatrous Masse, that Arte of all Impiety, give place vnto the Eucharist: and Iewish Vsury, that Mistery of all Iniquity, fall downe before Exchange; and Religion and Instice, holding handin hander together, shall make all men see and know, and the world understand, that VERA ARS REGNAN- Pera Ars Regnandi. DI being onely that of Coynage, whose Mistery is Exchange, is fit for none but Kings, Instice by Preheminence, and Mercie by Prerogatine, being the Matter and the Forme, that igiue Effence to their Crownes.

In a word, Majesty shall be Seene, and Soueraignty shall subfift, as in Go D, fo in KINGS. For GoD shall be Glorified, his KING s shall be Honoured, their Nobility Respected, and MEVM and TVVM in Subjects, make Allin All so Happy, that each shall hold his owne with Prosperity and Peace. Ignorance. What Publicans and Sinners, and Customers & all? Customer. Yea, euen Sinners and Publicans, whome Customers you call. For looke what Tithes are to the Church and Quitrents to a Mannor, where Diocesses are bounded, and Demains are made knowne, so shall Customes appeare, whose names are now vsed but as Golde to hide Pilles; and Subfidies shew so needlesse or seldome at the least, when our Soneraigne shall subsist by the Greatnes of his owne, & be helpefull vnto others; that Imposts,

Impositions, all Rates by discretion, Taxes and all shall bee packt vp with Vsury, sent after the Masse, and transported towardes Italy, and so to Rome by way of Flaunders home, from whence they were but borrowed, whose Greatnesse most subsists by such kinde of Revenues. Now helpe Kings to Bullion, and they will make vo Happy: alwayes provided, that Subjects bee

no Coyners.

Bullion? Is Bullion then a matter of such consequent Importance, and important consequence, that beeing but one word, it encludes vs All in All? will not Money serve our turnes? No surely, without doubt, debate, or question. For Money made of Bullion, being a Creature vnto Kings, as Kings are to God, in the hands of Subjects, becomes it selfe admired & adored for a God, whose Powerfull operation (without some Grace Deuine) by selfe-conceited Greatnesse, begets Pride and Presumption in the heartes of sinaefull men, turning Truth in Religion to Conceits, and Heresses and Equity in Exchange, to Extortion and Vsury, the Mistery of all our woe.

Besides, Money of it selfe, without Bullion to supply, is but water in a Cesterne, that by vie becomes exhausted, or being but let alone, consumes it selfe by stinks and putrisaction. For Bullion being the Fountaine, Money is but the water, and Exchange the very River that serves all private turnes, and Bullion beeing the Sun, Money is but the Beames, and Exchange the very Light that makes the World to see. So that helpe Kings to their Bullion, and Subjects shall be Happy, at least in GREAT-BRITAIN, where Bovntynow commands, for Bovnty must direct vs to the Iland of Exchange, the Seat of worldly Happines: Perfec-

tion dwels in Heanen.

Exchange? haue we spide out Exchange? then haile Maisters, Marriners, & Mates at all hands ; call vp our loyall Merchants, true Patriotes, Enterlopers, Publicans and Sinners, and Cuftomers and all, and be of good cheere: belay well the Bowlyne, keepe your Tacklines tight and fure; aloofe, aloofe with the Mayne, for feare of the Good-wins, I feem to fee our Iland, for the Fore-lands appeare, CASTOR and POLLVX threatning both together, did boad vs good-lucke; our Barke is strong cnough to beare out al her leakes : our Load flones proue good and our Compafie is true, therefore aloofe I fay with the Mayn, by this Cape of Good-hope, to the Harbor of fafety and Haue. of all our reft : Beare vppe (Ifay) Steere-man, PALINVRVS ports our Helme, bid Merchants now stand by, the wind is turned North,& our stormes are almost gon: Veere out the Main-Theat, clap all our Sayle cloathes on : & haften we by all means to this lland of Exchange. For reliquis tantum Sinus eft & statio malefida Carinis.

Thus farre I have been able by the Good NES of God, (being subject to correction) to touch & make good that part of mine argument, where Eullion & Exchange fell in to be handled, for our Soneraignes behoofe, to showe how Masses and Vsucy (the foundations of Popery) being hatched both together, by Eclipfing the Empyre, have poyloned all Christendome, and though ranging farre and neare, yet keepe refidence at Rome; by whose ill example, Subjects have elsewhere beene taught to be Coyners: that having thus far gayned on that Minotaur of Crete and his Doctrine of Idolatry, by reducing of the Eucharist to the first Institution and true vie therof; to the Glory of God, the Comfort of all Christians, our owne speciail Happinesse, and Honour of our Soveral GNES, in this Isle of GREAT-BRI-TAIN: So nowe to abate his Pride in the practiles of V sury, by refloring our Exchange; seemes a woorke preordain'd, and by God himselfe layde out, for our THESEVS to begin, and other KINGS to followe: for his Storge Still to Instice is every way good, his loue is ever constant, his affections all are free, and BOVNTY is his Name, had hee but his owne in the right of his Bullion. For Bullion then at all hands, let's now apply our felues and do our best endeuors. Wherein that which now followes, might serve for a Lanthorne to give light at the least, and Vsher out the way to AVTHORTY and WISEDOME. But Cuftomers are poore, out of heart, out of friendes, and their Credit's vndone. (I meane those of the Out-Ports, for Islaunder not London) their Lamps are but dimnesse, their Writings are hidden, and their plainenesse dislik't hath beene graciously chidden; yet such at it is, since GOODNE slike the Tyde; cryes on, on, still forward, and TRVTH is at my side, without purpose of offending the most or the least, I will lend it but to LOYALTY to reade and digett : for helpe Kings to Bullion and their Subiests must bee Happy, alwayes prouided that Subjects bee no Coyners,

A Ignorance and Impudence contesting together against Truth and Reason, the one being wnapt to believe and conceive, and the other as vnwilling to heare and vnderstand; how Vsury obtruding into Exchanges Seate, to the raysing of Subsects, and abasing of Kings, by engrosing their Money & fore-stalling their Bullion; have bred much disorder in the Church and Commonweale, and have made it a question of a serious disputation, howe to hold the Gold and Silver that is gotten already within any Kingdome, and draw more vnto it. Some by a steadinesse of the Standart, would have all Coynes made currant, a Penny in an ounce of Silver, and two pence in Gold, above their owne, which

which serves for a shift, but it works no miracles: Others propound the abasing of our Coyne, which of all bads is woorst. But when all is saide and done, which can be deuised, Truth still makes it good, there is no way to Trassicke, by whose help alone all wants are so supplyed, as a waste will be so needfull, that it shall not be regarded. Whereupon growes the Question, betweene Opinion and Conceipte, for Arte and Nature, about Trassicke heere in England: namely, how our Trassick should be able by perpetual supplies, to assord more Golde and Siluer, then all the Mines of the world, which experience thus resolves.

King Edward the third, enformed of his right to the Kingdome of France, and intending by Conquest to make his Title sure; by means of Iaques d'Artueill, entred into Contract with Gant, Bruges, and Tpre, in the name of al the rest, for ingresse & regresse by way of Flanders thither, on these heads & grounds. To give them in ready money (to provide for their frontiers against the French) at source payments within the yeare, seauch icore thousand pounds; when the ounce was but sive Groates, which now is sive shillings, such then was his Bullion. To defend their Ports by Sea, against all invasion as well as his owne, such then was his Shipping; and to transport the Staple of Kent,

from Sandwitch to Bruges for fifteene yeares,

Thus assured once of Flanders, in tenne or twelve yeares, he triumpht ouer Fraunce. First before Creey by the ruine of their Nobility. Then by winning Callis, the very key of their Cabinet and entrance of that Kingdome. And thirdly, neer Poilliers, where he tooke their King prisoner; besides the battell at Sea by Sluce, where himselfe was lightly wounded, such then was his Nauy and force both by Land and Seas. But finding by this time his Fortunes to fall, and that for lacke of Money; that his money fayl'd, because his Mints did cease; and his Mintes to fland fill but for want of Bullion : and his Bullion to be miffing with the Load-stones of his Mines, then in morgage at Bruges: Experience now taught him the woorth and vie of Staples, the pawning whereof, was the wealth of all this kingdom, and that Kent alone did sway the good or ill of England: for who would feeke ought of Englands in England, when from Kent, he might finde it transported to Brugis?

Now, as England thus grew poore, difordered withall, and the King still in want: Flanders waxt wealthy, and Bruges wanton, and proudly disdaineful both of him and his, in greatest neede; who finding their humors to bee next vnto themselues, vpon occasions of advantage, and having Callis now to friend, as a Port of his owne; being forced to retyre, hee gave way to

the time, and tooke a new Lesson.

This Contract beares date, Anno. Ed. 3. Regis Anglid, 14. & Francis primo, is mercredy apres mi-quarefme, 1340.

Their prouer be at this day not forgotten, that if an Englishmans Father were hanged at Brugis Gates, the Son betweene his legs would presse in thirher.

To reforme his former Errors, before the end of 15. yeares, 27. Ed. 3. he recals his Staples, and in Cathedrall Citties of the Maritime- It is admirable (to reade the Sta-Thires, he replants them all at home. In Ireland foure, at Dub- tures) to fee how ferious the King lin, Waterford, Corke, and Drogda. Wales had Carmarden. New-castle, Yorke, Lincolne, Westminster, Canterbury, Chichester, Win-chester, Exceter and Bristom, were appointed for England.

Each Staple had his Head-Port, and each Head-Port had his Members, that Traffick might finde order, and fit by Religion in the beauty of hir Sanctuaries, neere Temples and Churches in al parts where she came. The Head-ports were these: Newcastle by ficuation was both Port and Scaple. Torke had Kingston vpon Hull: for Lincolne lay Saint Buttolphs, by the name of Boston. Tarmouth seru'd Norwitch, as London then did Westminster: Sandwitch fitted Cantorbury, Chichester seru'd it selfe, with Exceter and Bristoll, as did Newcastle, and the Head Port of Winchester was woorthy South-hampton. All Merchants, Allyes, and Friends to the State, were at all hands bid welcome. All Artes were entertained, but especially CLOTHING, which as then Se Lipsus Louanum, of the diffenfrom Lonaine, began to flye hither, with Places of Residence, tion betweene the Earle there, and Immunities and Priviledges, besides stipends and wages, to the Towne of Lonaine. Lib. 2 cap. assure them being heere. All kindnesse was too little, no favor 5, 1356. port wooll, and none to weare Cloathing Wrought and Dyed beyond Sea, but the King and his Queene, and their imediate Children, the matter was confifcable, and the Persons imprifonable, at the Kings will and pleafure.

Thus Traffick maintain'd our Staples, and our Staples held vp the Credit of our Load-stones, whose vertue drew in Bullion, whereby our Mints coyn'd Money, and made Golde and Silver Senerall Mints in England. currant in moe places then one. As Durham, Yorke, Cantorbury, Winchester, Exceter, and Bristoll. Each had his proportion, according to the Pix aswell as London: our Portes were full of Shipping, and the Customes like Quitrents, were certaine to bee knowne, by the Merchants owne prices, which they paid at the Staple, by indented Certificate, that iealousie her selfe had no cause of suspirion, or vse of Bookes of Rates, or rules of diferetion, the Ports and the Staples controlling each other.

But as Callice grew a thorne, which the French could not en- The French offered for Exchange dure, was often vpon bartring, and fubiect to furprife: King Ed- of Calls, quatorze cent Ville, ward to marry Callis and England affuredly together, removed troumil Fortreffes, non mees en rue the Staple of Kent from Cantorbury thither: but forefaw not the Traites, Fol. 92. disorder hee wrought himselfe at home, for want of the Mines that feru'd his Mints of Bullion. For as Callis nowe coyn'd all, England faine to make Statutesto and our Merchants out of fight, vndertaking the Garrison, by draw Money from Callin. one pretence or other (combining together) found meanes to

farine

The Mysterie

The Original of Societies of Mer chants.

farme the Staples, and so by consequence the Customes, converting Exchange to Extortion and Vsury, and by Companies and Conclaues, sought how to rayse them selves, above the rest of their sellowes: long known by the name and stile of Merchants of the Staple, but out-faced at the last by a stronger Societie of Merchants Aduenturers.

When Callis was lost, these trust vppe our Staples, and returned all to Bruges, whence Pride and Disdaine remoou'd them to Middleborough, from Middleborough to Barrow, and from Barrow vp to Antwerp, where what good they did to thousands.

See a Treatise long since written, by wronging more then millions of brethren of their owne, for in admitation of the Trassicke of these fiftie yeares and more, as they have not let to publish to England, but lately printed at Midtheir own Pride and Shame: so let Indian Mines, but speak, that dieborough and London, by one have paide for the triall, and let England consider, how neede-Adventurers, & cald, A Treatise of full it is to call our Staples home.

Thus experience makes it good, betweene Flaunders and The onely tolsing of English Sta-Spaine) for Englands behoofe, that the Mines of the East, and ples vp and downe the Nether-the Mines of the West, the Mynes of the North and the Mines lands, but fince the losse of Colays, of the South, and the Mines wheresoeuer, may promise much at goody, that Holland alone with Ze-first, and yet faile vs all at last, but the Grace of Go D sayles neland hand to hande, mating the ucr.

Power of Spayne; hath made Pride For, if all our Subfiftence still grow from his Good NES to itselfe (after forty yeares Warse) set foorth his Glory and our dependance on him; and those craue Peace, and gladde of tenne Countreyes be reputed most wealthy and most happy, that are yeares Truce, for all their Indian Mines. ablest and aptest to spare and transport Commodities of theyr owne; then may this Island reioyce aboue the rest. And if God by his wisedome have so disposed of Goodnesse, that no place is extant, fo absolutely bleft, as in all points to stand and Subsist of ir selfe, that by charitable Trafficke (bounded by Lawes, Treatife, Leagues, Oathes, and Decrees) all wants might be supplied, according to Reason, Prudence, and Pollicy; which with vs heer in England, hath euermore aymed at the encrease of our Shipping: fince Victus and Vestitus gives Law to all the rest; then most happy GREAT-BRITAINE both by Sea and by Land. Bona si sua Norit, and had but her Staples commutatively, as Instice hath her Courts distributively, and Religion hath her

For, this Kingdome by Nature beeing no wayes posses of Gold and Silver Mines, the wisedome of the State hath ever found it needfull, to supply that want by Art, in the chiefest materials that the soile it selfe affords, made vendible to all for ready Gold and Silver, at places like sanctuaries, for immunity and freedome, samous to the world by the name of Staples.

Thus as Denmarke hath her Sound, Fraunce, Wine and Salt, fo England turn'd her Wooles, Wool-felles, Tinne, Lead, and Leather, into pure Siluer and fine Gold.

From

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From the Conquest downe-ward to Edward the thirde, our Wooles bare greatest sway, who to purchase his pessage to the Conquest of Fraunce, engag'd the Staple thereof at Bruges (as aforesaide) for fifteene yeares; but finding by experience, the true vie of his Wooles, he became the first that taught the benefite of Cloathing, retyred his Staples, and replantes them at

A happy beginning if it had bin well continued, but his care to tie Callis and England together, made him soone out-shoote his marke: for by remooning the Staple hee had fetled in Kent from Cantorbury thither, he dreyned all the reft, and fo loft his The long diffention betweene the Mints at home for want of Bullion, which the times then fuccee- houles of Lancafter and Torke.

ding, had no leyfure to confider.

Thus as Hysteron grew Proteron, our Portes to secke of Staples, having lost withall their Customes, as Quitrents must fayle where Demaynes are shrunke or gone; our Kings being put to shifts, were forc't to seeke aide by Subsidies, as well on Lands and Goods, as of Tonnage and Pondage, from the love of their Subjects, whose wants at the first were gladly still supplied, but the ofter the worse; for in the Elementes of life, and vitall subfistence, Religion bids Reason provide first for Nature, and bee fill next her selfe; diffresses being daungerous (if not deadly) when the bloud is retracted, and the heart wants his owne.

Heere Merchants found the meanes still dealing out of fight, The occasion & Original of comby Companies and Societies to prey vpon the publicke and at- panies and Primate Societies. tend their private endes, who fince the loffe of Callis, toffing Traffick vp & downe, have so warmd the bloud of other lands, and starp'd their owne at home, that now it is a question howe to make her pulses beat, and know the vie of Staples. O! that

euer Merchants should sit so neare our Helme!

But fince privation still presuppones a habit, and from confufion perfections felfe is drawne : as my flanding makes me fee, fo my feeing moues my Conscience to doo my best endeuor, to reuiue the memory of our ancient Stables, vpon the subject of our Clothing, that by this Idea holding out the candle, I might Viher the way for Anthority and Wisedome, to take the same in hand : for how speuer the Conscience of my calling, and special duty besides (as his Maiesties sworne Seruant) haue singled mee forth, and prest me still forward, by one occasion or other: Quo fatonescio, sednon sine Numine, as my hope & comfort is, to prefume thus with my penne, to wish and further; yet I every way His Maicsties special command to conclude, that none can vndertake, but the Granest and wifest profecute the Title of my former in Highest Authority, to promise and performe it.

For a Staple Imeane where our Soneraigne still subfishing by the Goodnesse of God as Religion in her Temples; so his Maiesty may be seene by the Greatnesse of himselfe Cathedrally. Where

ting this.

his Iustice may discerne of the actions of men Commutatively; as it dooth in his Courtes Subalterne and Soueraigne Distribu-

See Trafficke speld in the Customers Alphabet and Primer.

Matter.

Perlong.

Place.

Order.

End.

See the true Patterne of a Staple, the end.

Were Traffieke once but fixed, whose Nature stil beautiful, shal by Art be made so amiable, that hir Loadstones drawing in Bullion, shall make her admired both in Matter, Persons, Place, Order, and End, all the world ouer.

For her Matter beeing prepared betweene Nature and Art, shall be made truely vendible by Good, Better, and Best, for all peaceable Commerce for ready Golde and Silner.

Her Merchants so loyall or friendly at the least, that Traytors and Enemies shall finde no Commerce for all their Golde and Siluer.

Her Place so convenient for egresse and regresse, by Water, Sea, and Land, that fafety and immunity shall warrant and protect both the Matter and the Personnes of all that buy and sell there for ready Golde and Silver.

Her Order still fitted to the forraigne contracts, and the Statutes of this Land, shall admit no disturbance by private discretion, or partial affection, to Matter nor Persons, for any Golde

And her End withall so happy, by drawing in of Bullion, and our Shippings encrease, that Goo hall have his Glory, our Soueraigne King his Honour, and the Staple by her Scales giving Honesty her own, in every mans endeuor, with reputation and credit; shall make this little lland a patterne to the worlde, of Religious Instice, by Prosperity and Peace.

In a word, the Rules of fuch a Staple being drawne but from in the Customers Alphabet towards the practise of forraigne experience in the subject of our Cloathing; these profits being demonstrable, must consequently fol-

> First all our Wooles, the wonder of the world, (so beneficially made and dyde, as we see them beyond Sea) beeing made into Cloath; shall be wrought all at home, by Clothyers, Wool-men, Carders, Spinners, Weauers, Fullers, Shecre-men, Hatters, Cappers, and Dyors of our owne.

Our Cloaths now despried for want of true making, shallthen become defired, and Straungers glad to fetch them for readye Gold and Silver, for, Vino vendibili, nil opus erit hedera.

Our Trafficke freed from Practifes and Embargoes beyonde Seas, whereto she is so subject by wandering still abroad.

Our Fayres, and our Markets, shall bee every way revived, rude Places made civill, and the Poore of all forts by their own labour releeued, three speciall blessings of inestimable value.

Many Statutes for Drapery, Idlenesse and Roguery, will become disburdened and prevented, that being sooner enacted

then well understood, prooue easier to deuise then experience can practise.

The whole Realme will be enriched by working our Materialles all orderly at home, and our Ports by dayly Trafficke fild

with Merchants, Marriners and Shipping.

The Customes like Quitrents made certainely knowne, from Subfidies, Aydes and all Impositions, so willingly payde and truely answered, that Iealosie her selfe shall set downe contented, when, without possibility of fraud, the Ports and the Staples shall each controll other.

And aboue all, though last and least observed, our Bullion (without which no Kingdome can stand) shall bee brought directly to our Mints, and there made currant Money by immediate handes, and our Staples made perpetual! Mines of pure

Gold and Silver.

Thus our Religion and our Iustice shall no longer contest before our Dread Soneraigne by personall defects, about Tythes and Tributes; but like Aaron and Hur, support Moses at the Mount, whilst our Iosva had to hand, in defence of the Faith, confound both Amalech, his Fautors and Followers. I meane our KING and Soueraigne to the example of all others, thus made Powerfull by his Bullion, to stamp coune of his owne; as the Sea affoords water for all streames and Rivers, and by a native kinde of homage receives it backe againe: fo all men endeuouring by willing courses and perpetuall motions shall serue and worke for Him; and Himselse made able to make all his Subjects happy by the Bouty of his Exchange: shall cut the throat of that stayne and stay of Piety, that contempt of Equity, that Baud of Bankers, that Art of Witch-craft, and mystery of Iniquity (Ufury) whilst the Granest & Wisest in highest authority take their owne cause in hand, and next to RELIGION that sanctifies All; attend and intend the reliefe of TRAFFICKE (the norice of all our Commutatine Inflice) that rectifies All. I meane in England by English STAPLEs the first steppe towards Heaven, and our Summum Bonum.

TRAFFICKE! O the heighth, the depth, the length, the bredth, the compasse, & profundity of this one and only word! more fit for WISED O ME to read, and ELOQVENCE to vtter, then our weake braines to spell! For if TRAFFICKE bee the hand that layes out all men their worke, prouides all men their foode, and payes all men their Fees; I meane if TRAFFICKE be the way that leads vs all to Blisse: ought She not at all hands to be seriously supported, that so supports vs All? and her willing disturbers, and witting Peruerters held as Enemies to ORDER, that's to say, to God and NATVRE? When wee thinke but on TRAFFICKE it reuiues vs much, and could we but find

Prohibitions.

raffick { Earthly { Downer and fick { Earthly { Junary !

Her, then All were our owne. But fee where She comes, and her OVT-PORTS in fight, all Tyr'd as it feemes, and in woefull Traficke showes her selfe, with the case and plight. Now alas poore TRAFFICK, from whence out-Posts.

mayst thou come? from Purgatory sure, or some woorser Place; Rome. What may beethine Errand? to complaine at the least, and fee thy SoverAIGNES Face? Woe is mee, thy Sernaunts haue no Credite, being dead in Difgrace: therefore speake for thy felfe, loe, fee where HEE fits, bee bold and goe try HIM, IVSTICE and MERCY fland both at his fide, his BOYNTY fits by him.

> TRAFFICKE all wrung and spur-gal I backe and sides, with the foure Sonnes of AYMON, that fitte and ride like Cardinals, without Bit, Bridle or Guide, faue Ignerance before, with a whip in her hand of her own committing, and Impudence behinde, and a world of Societies, that following by Companies, vndertake to beate Her forward, falles profirate on the Ground, (for kneele fnee cannot, her knees are fo broken) and bemoanes herfelfe in this

Outd Mesam

"Si placet boc, meruiq quid ó tua Fulmina cessant SVMME DEVM? Liceat peritura viribus ignis, "Igne perire tuo, cladema Authore leuare. &c. OKING of CROWNES, if this be fo thy Will and my defert, Why doeft thou ftay with deadly dint, thy thunder downe to dare.

And it that needs I periff must, by force of fiery flame, Let thy Celestials fire (O & I N 6) I pray the doe the same:

A comfort should it be to have T H B E, Authour of my Death,

I scarce have power to speak to T H E E, the slame so stops my reath.

Behold my singed heares and all, behold my bleared cies, See how about my scorched face, the scalling embers flies.

Is this the Guerd on wherewithall thou quirst my fruitfulnesse? Is this the Honor I receive, for all my plentiousnesse, And Duty done with true entent? for luffering fo the Plough To draw deep: Furrowes on my back and rakes to rend me through, In that I still from yeare to yeare continually am wought, In guing Folder to thy Beasts and Cartel all for nought. For yee din; Corne and other Foode, wherewith to f ede Mankinde? And that to Honor THEE withall, fwe thrankincenfe I finde, But put the cale that my deferts, deftruction feem to craue, What hath my brother SE A deferu'd, and RIVER sal to have? Why ferme their Tydes and PORTES to fall, and Ebbes retire fo low And thun thy Skies whereto they ought to fly and nearer flow : But if thou neither doe respect, my brot er SE Anor MEE,
At least regard THY-SELFE& THRONE, looke round about & see; How both thy Poles begin to Imoake, which if the fire appall, To viter ruise be thou fure, thy Pallace downe will fall. Behold how A T L As gins to taint, whose shoulders though full strong, Will not be able to vp-hold the spatckling Axe-tree long.

If SEA and LAND & PORTS do faile, if HEAVEN it selfe do burn To o'd confuled CHAO s then of force we must returne. Put to thy helping hand therefore, and faue the little left, If ought remaine, before that all be quite and cleane bereft.

The COVNSBIL-T

The

The OVT PORTS following TRAFFICKE as fhadowes doe their Body, bemoanethemselves in this wife-

If Trafficke be the affured practife of that mysticall Philosophy Lapis Phylosophicas. wherein fo many wits have spent theselues, & blown the coales in vaine, whose heavenly Elixar; Goodnesse, the Quintessens of Nature and Art by Divine Sublimation applyde to Materialles begets Aysteries in Trades, and purging all droffe of Deceipt from Trades, turnes Trades into Mettals, and all Mettals into

pure Silner, and fine Gold. Moreouer,

If Trafick be that general Restoratine, which casing all Griefes ia Soares, suppling all Sores in Diseases, and curing all Diseases in Pniversalis Medicina. particular Members, holds the whole Bodies of Kingdomes in Health. The facred rules wherof, as no profane Conetous could euer comprehend nor confident Empericke attaine to practife; so none of prinate Descretion or partiall Affection, may presume to alter or any wayes controll: as beeing a Doctrine and study peculiar to the GRAVE and WISE, onely in highest Authority, and for PRINCE sthemselves. Namely, in worldly Comeres,

If Trafficke of her felfe be both outward & inward, of things bred at home or fet from abroad; and those Kingdomes reputed most wealthy and most happy, that are ablest and aptest to spare and transport Commodities of their owne, wherein thys Iland may compare with the best: since no place is extant so absolutely blest, as in all poyntes to stand and subsist of it selfe that by the benefit of Traficke, bounded by Treatife, Leagues, The Vie and End of Ter Sicke. and Degrees, all wants might bee suppled according to Reason, Wisedome, and Pollicy; which with vs here in England, hath euermore aymd at the encrease of our Shipping.

This Necessity then of mutuall Commerce, by the mallice of the Times, being many wayes enuied, and by Enemies abroade very often interrupted : if withall it become disturbed among equals at home, when the General is wrong, Particulars grieued

cannot but grone.

But loit is (most Grave and most Wife, in highest Authority) that such of late yeares, hath beene and yet is, the state of dealings and Trades within our felues. For the Citty of London, as the Lyuer in the Body, receiving the Chylus from all parts of the stomack, by detaining the bloud from the rest of the veines, is both diffempered in it felfe, and iniurious withall to all her fellow Members.

In which Estate, though the Kingdome seeme engag'd and deepely interest, as it may be the cale of euery private Subject; yet the Port-Townes in speciall, consisting of Artificers and Tradesmen, Maisters of Shippes and Marriners, do most grieue and therefore complaine.

That

That albeit as Subjects, under-lying the first brunts of all Forrayne attempts and troubles, liuing under one and the felfe fame lawes, ready at all commaunds, both by Sea and Land, as other Townes and Subjects of the Kingdome elsewhere are; and as liable to all Customes and Subsidies, Fifteenes and Loanes, (the Cing-Portes by wisedome found meet to bee excepted) as London it selfe is every kind of way, for the proportion of their feuerall Abilities : yet contrary to the Libertie of English Freeborne Subiects, they are abridged, enuied, and as it were, held unworthy the very superfluities of that Citties aboudance, to their manifest decay, for want of Free Traficke, in their Inhabitants, Marriners, and Shipping; and that all things being drawn into prinate Societies, are there fo engrosed, that England seemes but London, and London likewife feemes abridged in it felfe.

In which distresse, the Port-Townes, appealing in all humility to the PRINCE: their onely comfort is, that albeithis MA: as a Father of all his Children, in his Loue and Affection (as well may befeeme HIM) stand gracious to some, more then all the rest : yet that his Storge and inclination vnto lustice, affoordes bread to the meanest, and intendeth at least that all should enioy their Birth-right, to the generall Treatise of Entercourse abroad, and Common-Lawes at home; to grow vp thereby to live

to his feruice and the Commonwealth.

Let not London therefore, though surfering of fauours, enuy her Fellow Subjects to breath common ayre, living vnder ONE, and He fo good a SoverAIGN. And in London most specially the Society of MARCHANTS ADVENTURERS. For fuch

reasons as formerly haue beene toucht and laid downe.

Now fuch beeing the State of Traficke, in the Out-Ports at least, fit for the Grane and Wife to knowe and confider; the reformation whereof, though none but Authority may promise & performe: Yet as necessity compels, so common duty makes it lawfull for all to wish and further. Vnto whometherefore the Port-Townes aforelaid, for themselves, their next neighbour Citties, Townes, Parishes, and Friends: in all humble Submission by way of remembrance, exhibit this petition.

Cicero offic. lib. 1.

" Qui Reipub, prasunt, Duo pracepta teneant, unum vt Utilitatem Cinium sic tueantur, vt quioquid agant, ad Eam referant, obliti Commodorum suorum. Alterum, vt totum Corpus Reipub. current ; ne, dum Partem aliquam tuentur, reliquas deserant. Qui autem Parti consulunt, Partemá, negligunt, Seditiones & Discordias inducunt. Nam ex co fit, vt aly Populares, aly Optimi alicuius studiosi videantur, Panci Vninersorum.

The Out-Port, having ended, speeald their Cvs TOMERS, and cald them

for witnesse. Whose Coats broken at Elbowes, and Hose out at heeles, had made them retyre, and were loath to come forward. But after TRAFFICKE and the OVT-PORTS, as the CVSTOMES came in Question, were fought for, and found to be missing: the CV STOMERS by consequence were commanded to come in: who like Poore Schollers with their Books in their hands, but daring not to speake; by way of Accompt, frame Cyphers with thei. Pens, and make fignes in this manner :

If Happinesse be that State, which all men so defire, al ayming at the least at their highest blisse; and Religion and Iustice our furest stayes to stand to, and safest helpes to finde it. That is to fay: If Religion by Sanctifying our Wittes, and by reforming our Willes, to cleere our Vnderstandings, belay our Summum Bonum agaynst our Ghostly Enemies, Sinne, Death, and Sathan, by faithleffe Desperation. And Instice by protecting, our Linings, our Liberties, our Lynes, our Honours, and the Peace of all the Land, against Nymrodising Tyrants, and all their Adherents, by

Violence and Obtrusion.

I meane, If Religion serue to settle the Tranquilitie of our The Vie of Religion. Minds, by holy Contemplations; to fill our Soules with Ioy, by Faith in lesus Christ; to encrease our Heavenly comforts by the Word and Sacraments, to seperate our Callings by the name and flyle of Christians, and to edifie the Church by Doctrine & good Life. And Instice serve to warrant the Vse and Perpetuity of all our worldly wealth, by honest conversions : to confirm our The Vie of Inflice. Christian Liberty by Grace and Obedience, to prolong our Lines; by Hope, Lone, and Loyalty, to maintaine our Credits by Charity, among men, and to protect our Peace both in Church and Commonweale, by Tiety and Probytie: maintaining (as it were) a kind office Trafficke, and mutuall Commerce, betweene the Throne of God in Heauen, and his Church vpon Earth, by Doltrine and Prayer, for the vie of Goodnesse: Al heaven ly Inspyrings downwards, and all holy Defires vpwards, being as Angels or Marchants betweene God and Us.

In a word: If Religion ferue to strengthen the meeke & hum- The End of Religion. ble minded, or leave to Reprobation the proud aad perverse, in the vaine Immaginations of their obstinate harts. And Infice to The End of Instice. protect the possession & fruition of all our Meum and Tuum, as well in Tythes as in Tributes; that our Fayth aboue with Deity, belaying our Summum Bonum, our Charity in humanity, might worke out our Happinesse, by the Medium CHRIST-lesvs, both God and MAN: Fayth I fay apprehending the Mercies of the Father, for the Merites of the Sonne, by the Working of the Spirit, the Fountaine of al Grace, and Mother of Obedience: nay, If God be GOODNES and GOODNES, be TRVTH, and TRYTH be to be believed, as Christians are taught; then the Comforts out of Question must needes beevery great, where Men may dwell in houses whose foundations are laide on such

affured grounds. In which regard (forfooth) weepoore defpifed Schollers (difgraced Out-port Customers) want words to fet forth our loyes and Conceiptes of the Goodnesse of God, and Bounteous Disposition of our KING and facred SOVERAIGNE for the stayes of Religion and Distributine Instice in these our * The High Censtable and Earle happy daies : but were those Patrons of Honor, whom Mercury should serve, by APOLLO found out; and the rooses of our Schooles made Wind-tight and Water-tight in the breaches and wants of Commutatine-Right, we would then write Verses in praise and commendation of our Prince and our Peeres, & fing

Alleluya to the Great KING of Heauen.

For Inflice being Commutatine, aswell as Distributine & Commutatine Instice the same we call Trafficke, and Traffick the high way that leades vs all to Bliffe: foit is (most GRAVE and most Wise in Highest Avthority) that whereas, by the Rules of Religion, and Distributine Instice, there eyther are or should be, aswell Tributes of Homage, as Attributes of Honor, transcendently due to Soueraigne Sublimity, euen in Earthly States as Gods among Men, that Honestum on the righte hand, and Vtile on the left, holding hands still together, Maiesty and Soneraignty might be seene and subsist both in Greatnes and Bonnty, by the Bounds of their Reuennewes : namely, Customes and Subsidies.

Customes of their owne by personall Right, as wreathed to their Crownes, by Necessity it selfe, for their Greatnesse and Honor. And Subsidies of their Subjects, as Tokens and Effectes of Loyalties Free-will. The First to demonstrate to the cie of the world, that formall Distinction and ordinary observance, that fets the true difference betweene Soueraignty and Subiection, for reciproke Good of eyther. The Second, to expresse the frankenesse of Loue that ought to proceede from the hearts of their owne and peculiar People for Subjects weale. In a word; The First, as Tythes due to Deity to Needefull of themselves, as not to be defrauded, much leffe denyde : The last, as Oblations of Denotions, so tide to Free-will, as may be required, but none may compell.

And whereas moreouer, Customes in this kinde and Subsidies both, as honourable Effects of that waighty Cause (Trafficke) whole Actions being conversant about no meaner Objects the Soueraignes Greatnes and Subiects Wealth, require Collectors of absolute trust; men truely Religious and honest indeede, as Cn-Stomers are every way entended to bee : And the Place of a Cu-Stomer in that respect, held a Function so Honourable or Honest at the least, and a Charge of such import, as none should obtrude on at aduenture, or vndertake in Iest; but such as Nature hath fitted, and Authority admitted, in lawfull manner: All this

Marshall of England : Iudges in the Court of CHIVALRIE

Honelium & Ville:

Romani. aut 5

notwithstanding (most facted IDEAS of MAIESTY and WISEDOME) fince contempt of their Persons, and neglect of Of the Rank & Reputation which their choise, gaue Iealonsie occasion to Suspect their indeuors. Publicans, alias Customers, helde Ignorance and Impudency obtruding in their Places, both in when the Empyre was greatest and Countenance and Maintenance, supplanted theyr Credits. First, best goueined, read but (icero 100 by Comptrollers, then by Supervisors; laftly, by Farmers, and I lances, where he vieth these wer-Vndertaking Huxters, belides Searchers & Wayters, God knowes des. Florem Equitum Romanorum, how many.

But howfoeuer in this fort they live now out of favour, as And Ad Quintum Fratrem, de Re-Obiects of Difgrace, and publick flaunder ; yet the eye of the gimine Afrane Prafecture, multa Law ftil conftant in hir choife, cals them kindly by their names. de Publicanoris Digmeter & quan-Not Publicans in scorne as Ignorance seemes to do, nor Sinners to fuerint Respub, adiumento diffein despight more then other men, as H pocrisse dissembles, nor rens, concludes at last, Si Publicania doubting of their Christendome, as Impudency doth (fince none me meritum or per Moreum Repub:

Ornamentum Impery, Firmamentum Reip: Fub icanorii Ordine cor tineri. But 3 + wes and Turks considerm, a Nobu co a copubi di-

fungimus And Eidem Q. Fratrolib. 1. He feemes to reioyce in the mild disposition of the Costomers of that time, laying, Non effe Leuloves in Tribus u exige du Grecos, quam nostros "ublicanos. Hinc enim eft qued Capny nuper omnes ex Infulis que erant à Sylla Rhodys artribute, confugerant ad Senatum, ve Nobu potius rectigaita ponderent, qu'im Rhodys. Vicefimam tantum parteme rum rerum que exportabantur, Portorij (Coftomes) & refigalis (Reuenewes) nomine capiebant. A Lefton in our dayes most worthy the noting And it is apparant to all that lift observe it, That if Tully himselfe had not beene very studious both of Customes, and much conversant with Customers ; hee had Deuer beene able to endyte tho e two Golden workes of his, called Tuilses Offices, and Tuly de Repub. The First, like a Christian Encheridion of Honeflum and Veile, shewes all men, even at this day the Rules of true Civility, and foundation of Christian Pollicy. The Last likewise able to make any man a wife-man in one dayes onely reading, (as honest sikam and learned Sturmine do both beleeue and write) if it were to bee tound. An idea whereof per-haps may be seene in our Customers Alphabet and Primer, printed 1008, and layde vp in Sir Tho: Budieyes Amalthean Vaticin at Oxford : the ugh Cardinal Poole 2000 Crownes milt it at Craconia in Poland, when he lent to feeke it thicker, where he he ind it was concealed. And to tee his love to Customers, and withal, his true care of the State wherein he liu'd, by beating downe lo feriously the Conceite of the wifest among Men in those dayes, that in fauor of the Exchequire, lought to raise the Reuennewes by Ville without Honeflum, And his talling on with M. Cate his decreit Friend in defence of Cultomers ; Read the third : Booke of his Offices in thefe words. Non igner will ilia I: Philippi fententia, quas Cinitates, pecunia accepta. L. Sylla ex Senaius Confulto liberaviffet, ve ha rurfu vechigales fierent. At aucha (dicent) inde velligalia ; ville igitur. Quorfq tandem andebunt dicere quicquam ville q non prime honeflum ? Nullam auten peftem matorem vite & Societati hominum poffe contingere dixerim quam coru Opinio qui ifia diffraxerint. Poteft ne vill Imperio q Gloria fultu effe debet & Sociorum benenolentia, ville effe Odium & Infamia ? Ego autem cum M. Catone meo sape diffensi. Nimu enim prafracte & obst nate Acrarium vectigaliza, visus est Jefendere & omnia Publicami negare. Cum quibus fic agere, vt cum Colonis noftris deberemus, eog, magu, de eins Ordinis con sictio, ad falute Reipub, pertinebat. Male etiam Curio quim caufam Transpadanorum equa aicebat, femper addebat, VINCAT, Read him alfo ad Memmium Ep ft. 10. Terentium Varronem M. Bruto comendantem VTILITAS, 60. Quia mature fe contulit in Societatem Publicanorum; cuius Ordinis mibi antes commendatiffimi, Caufa, fecit amicitiam nefiram multo firmiorem. Et Cefari amantissimos Publicanos ad A tuum at t Epilt 7 Et nominatum bomires amplisfimos Pabiscanos appellat. Epift 65 And aboue al, to thew his acquaint ince & sudgement in Cuttome Caufes, read him but In Verrem. lib. 2. de Iurifd Clione Sicilien fi towards the end, at the e words Nam g in Publicanorii Caufis plurimi etatu mez verlor vebementera, illum Ord në observo, satis comode mibi videor eorii consucendize viu tract andog, con-wise. And who reads the words following, and observes his proceedings with L. Vibius, the head Customer of Syracufa wold fay himfel had bin a Cuofimer. But when Indea by Conquest subdued, becam a Province of the Roman Empyre, and Isrufa em it self was made subject to Rome: Tributes (which Cicero, in Oratione pro Flacco cals Auformer Freedome, cald all the world Gentyles, and having loft their Liberty in hatred of their Te bute, held Publicans for Ethnickes and greatest Sinners, as well those born in Indea as sent from Rome namely Matthews and Zachaus: 13 that till their none but lewes hated Customers in regard of their Tributes. And as their Adiuncts then (called (Soci). Predes, and Manciper) instead of Tributes, fell in love with Aurum Judacum, and Kerum Juarum plus equo fatagentes, were at a I hands cald Publicans Catexochen, to at this day the Cuffomer beare the blame of all. Lewes

The curious intention of the Law in the choile of customers.

Iewes and Turkes, are found to spurne at Tributes) but Customers and Collectors of the Customes Great and Small, and of the Subsidies that grow by Tonnage and Fondage; and culles them withall, as curiously forth (as Sheriffes in their Shyres) from among the best and most sufficient that Wisedome can finde, or choise affoord : as Persons most fit to wait and tend on Traffick, & in collecting Tributes most likely of all others, To deale kindly with the Subiect, and instly with the Soueraigne.

But as in Religion, and the service of God, there is nothing more distracts or disturbes the minds of men, then a mis-vnderstanding and diversity in Conceipts, about the worde it selfe, (Church) fo fares it in Trafficke our Commutative Iustice, for the tearmes and vie of Tributes. Namely those personall Rightes, like Adoration and Tythes [Customes] and those voluntary Gifts like Oblations of Free-will Subsidies but cheefely Customes.

For Customes I meane, but not such Customes as the conquering Romaynes deuis'd and impos'd, vpon the stubburn and stifnecked lewes, whose Tributes were curstes of druine Instice, to keepe them vnder.

Nor fuch as Tyranny invents & imposeth on Subjects inthrald, to stand alost on, and raise it selfe by.

Nor fuch as tumultuous warres have made our next Neigh-The Netherlands, the Seat of Exci- bors, impose vpon themselves, for defence of their Consciences, their Liues and Liberties.

But fuch Customes as Mildnesse & Mercy, to relieve our neigh-England, the Seat of Marchandice, bors, our Allies and our Friends, the Wisedome of our State, hath inuested our Kinges, to maintaine the Soueraigntie of our Kingdome by.

Such Cuftomes as demonstratively shewing the real possession and actuall protection, our Soueraignes have and hold of every mans wealth, leave notwithstanding to each of their Subiectes, his Meum and Tuum, and full vic of his owne.

Lastly, such Customes, as like Tythes of a Church, or Quitrents of a Mannor, shew the power of the Lorde, and Greatnesse of the Owner, the defrauding whereof, doth worthily forfet both protection and possession of the immediate Free holder.

For Customes of themselves, and properly taken, are those Leniores Tributing easie sums and payments of ready current money to Customers at their Portes, by Marchants, allyed to the State, for fuch Staple-Commodities, as being orderly bought & fold, and for Number, Weight and Measure, sufficiently censured, beforethey croffe the Seas, for our Soueraigns Honor and Countreyes Credit; by indented Certificate and Staple-Seale, come warranted thither.

But as the Stuard of a Mannor that fits to hold a Court, for want of the Rowles and Authenticke Records of his Lords Re-

Judea, now the feat of Furkish Infidelity, and Christians flauery.

Ita'y, the Seate of Exactions, and Viuries Kingd me.

Customes described

uenewes, can neither know the Tenants, demaund their Quitrents, nor understand their homage, how each man bounds his Fee or holds his own : So fares it at this day with the Customes and the Customers, in the Out-Ports of this Lande : For though their Temples Hand vpright, and Churches may be feen; yet their Staples being diffolued & transported out of fight, from whence their worke should come, though Religion have her Altars for Vnity and Truth; yet Traficke being diffracted, the King wants his owne, and wee like to Pipers that want their vpper lippes, would gladly call for Customes, but knowe not where to finde them. For as no Church can have no Tithes, and no Courts no Quitrents, ono Staples, no Customes.

By meanes whereof, Necessity ouerraken, makes bold with Free-will, and to ay de Preheminence, transcending to Prorogatine, turnes Customes into Subsidies of Tonnage and Pondage, As il Preheminence and Prerogatine were meerely Synonimai, and ment but one thing, and bounding Inflice that layes out all our No maruell, if Customers live Rill Rightes, were that boundleffe Mercy which makes vs al to live, and Mercy it felfe but a word of profaneste, or forme ordinary

Thus whilft our Grave Maisters and Moderators, of our distasted; without which in Some -Schooles have beene busied and distracted with higher pointes raignes, no Subiects can bee hapof Learning; our Staples turnd to Mart-Townes in other Forrain py. Shall Pitty tremble to say, God Landes, our Customes are confounded; and wee like Beares at alty limit or tax Bounty in Kinges? Stakes, seeme hit for nothing but bayting and bearing. But If omne Bonum, be sui diffu suum, that which grieves vs most, and of all seemes most vnkinde; our of quanto communius ed semper me-PATRON hereby wants, & his Bounty is vndermined, without list: As God is most Good, Infowhich in Soueraignes, no Subjects can be happy. For his Loade- finely, being Goodnessen; selfe; stones beeing transported, and his Golden Mines of Rote, hys (Bullion) for that is their Essence. Coyne begins to faile, and his Mints doe stamp no more. His but keepe Subjects from coyning, Ports run all to London, where his Treatise keepe men vinder, his though the Bullion be their Owne. Megazines in Holland, makes all the world to wonder. Whose The onely Shipping of Holland Shippes and strength at Sea fo great, fo huge, fo ftrange; frowes comparable with all Christedomehow Trafick furthers Shipping, & how Vfury cheeks Exchange: and Amfterdam with England and all because Subieits are suffered to be Coyners.

O Usury and Ambition, how far are you to blame? And Anarice with Pride, goe bide your felues for fhame : Till our Staples bee foud. For if al cry out on Conetife, & that with great Reafo, fince God hath pronounc't it the root of all Euill, and the fecret loue of Money to be flat Idolatry; which being fill bad in Subiects, must needes bee woorst in Kings : Howe great then might our happines appeare, to have Boynty himselfe now free and dwel among vs , had his Traficke but her Staples, as his Inflice hath her Courts, and Religion her Temples. And what harry remorfe ought it to move, to ice both Him and His abridged and depri-

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difgraced, for holding Hone fum lo before Vile, as both might go together ; fince Bounty it felfe n Kinges becomes hindered and may be too Good? And shall Loy-

ued of the principall meanes to practife their vertues.

Great therefore, Greater, and Greatest of ail, must their accounts be both to God and Nature, that preposterously peruerting their proper Materialles, turne their best helpes for Bullion to their private advantage, to the intollerable disturbance both of Court and Countrey, and almost varecoverable wrong, to the King and his Crowne; whereof Customers wanting words, have made signes with their Pennes, and yet are still apt to groane in this manner.

Othar our Tangues or Pennes were able to expresse,
Or had the Golden guift, to make men vinderstand,
Tho e great and strong Effects of Heauenly happines,
Exchange at Staple, would worke by Bountee hand.
Out Trafficke then a home, would quickly blisse our Land.
For to fine and Religion should fit so neare together,
That Righteous and Penne e might kindly kille each other.
And Kings elsewhere in ght learne by this Idea made,
What Heaven it selte doth boad, by this our Kingly Trade.

Yet MAIESTY must be seene still, for all this Disorder, at one hand or other, and SOVER AIGNTY by all meanes made able to subsist, if SVBIECTS will be happy; and Customers are sworne to do their best Endeuors.

Transitio, from Customes to Subsidies by a Simile.

Ther's a Place in this Land, where a Great-Man doth dwell, in whose beautifull Garden's flately Fountaine flandes, at the rayfing whereof, Art feemd to ftriue with Nature, and both excell themselves; the Spring and Streame still plentifull, fill all the empty (ifternes of the Tenants adioyning, with a Cocke in pryuate, to ftop or let out at pleasure, By tract of Time, corruption abroad or neglect at home, the Spring becomes perue ted, the Streame runs walt, or the Fountayn's out of frame, that the Lord of the Soyle, who should relieve others, by the Bounty of his owne; wants water himfelfe, and craues ayd of his Tenants; whose Cisterns conteyne no more of themselues, then his Currant afforded and Conduct controld. His wants at the first are gladly supplyde, but the ofter the woorfe; for in these Elements of Life and vitall subfiftence, Religion still bids Reason provide first for Nature, and be next her felte, Difreffes being daungerous, if not deadly, when the bloud is retracted, and the Hart wants his owne.

This might helpe vs a little (till our Staples bee found) by Meum and Tuum, to compare and demonstrate betweene Customes and Subsidies, both the want of the one, and the vse of the other. But here wee stand doubtfull and mittrustfull of our selues, and seekerather to be taught. For though, To doe as to be done to, bee a Rule sufficient, for Meum and Tuum in equal

Com-

Commerce: seeing Love first descendent though reciproke at the last, and Charity next it selfe, though Subiests live by Grace; we desire to be instructed, in Collecting these our Subsides how to wade vprightly betweene the Soveraigne and the Subiest, that Honestum and Utile night still go together, and maintaine Free-Trafficke. For whilst our Staples were at home, so iound to our Portes, or so neare together that each controlled other; our Loadstones drew in Bullion for our Mints at hand to Coyne, and reading by Certificate, aswell in quality as quantity, what the Merchants there had bought, we could call for all our Customes, before they crost the Seas, by their owne accounts and price, without Fraud or Couin, or other Bookes of Rates, but in Pondage and Tonnage we know not what to take, and therfore seek to learne.

For, "Hand Natura potest Insto secernere Iniquum,

"Nec vincet ratio hoc, tantundem ut peccet, Idemá,

"Qui teneros caules alieni fregerit borti,

"Et qui nocturnus Dinum sacra legerit. ADSIT

"REGVIA Peccatis qua panas irroget aquas,

" Ne scutica dignum horribile sectore flagello.

It is not in Descretions hand to stay,
Or hold the Scales of Good or Ill vpright;
Nor is that Reason good that makes all one, by day
To crop a Neighbors Garden-Leekes, & rob a Church by night;
A RVLE must guide the Whole, to keep the Parts from swaruing
And punnish faults in every one, according to descruing.
And not to thinke, that every slip;
Like deadly sin, descrues a whip.

For if Someraigne Dignity, be that Sacred Obiett, which True-Louing-Loyalty is apt to admire, and still seekes to Honor with her kindest respects (such as all Subsidies, either are or shoulde be) who can be capable of so great a Glory by personall Right, but Kingly Maiesty? and who can accept of so great an Affection, but the eye of Grace?

If these our Subsidies of Tonnage and Pondage, be of the kind of those natural respects, which Loue is desirous, and Loyalty doth offer, to honour our Soueraigne by, besides his Customes; who can impose them but Loues owne Affection? who can esteeme them but the hand of Mercy? and what can increase them, but Cheerefull alacrity in the Givers Mind.

Lattly, if Tonnage and Pondage be those honorable Effects of Assertion, Loue and Loyalty, which Merchants, exceeding their other Duties, with loy present and Mercy takes; who shall de-

dilate their proportions by Number, Waight, and Measure, for the mutuall behoofe of Lone and Grace? Who I fay, can teach vs this part of our Lesson, but the Granest and Wisest in Highest Authority, namely, how to deale justly betweene the Soueraigne and the Subject.

For Cheerefulnesse & Alacrity being inducements vnto Grace, (the heart and Essens of all Subsidies and Aydes, as coldnesse in Affection makes Presents little worth) whilst we sought to further, and by often returnes at all hands to encrease, to our Pa-Hoe aute de que nunc agimus, id ip- trons Honor, and his Peoples Good, that Honestum and Utile sum of QV TILE apeliatur, in que might still go togither, by the rules of Right and Reason : wee verbo, lapfa conswetudo, deflexit de- are checkt and Controld by Court-Rowles, and Court-Rules, & min, ecque sensim deducta est, ve Hotaught to beleeue that Honesty in this case hath nought to doo
nestate ab V TILITATE secer. nem; HONESTVM alique con. with Profit, Discretion commanding the most for the King: As flituerit q non sit V TILE, & V. if Honor heere were bootlesse and Meum and Tuum needlesse, TILE q non sit Hones TVM: or some idle thing, and Publicke Villitie were meant by Prinate qua, nulla permittes vita Hominum Gaine.

We contest in nothing, but every way willing and desirous The ground and occasions of Cu- stil to learne; our milde Dispositions are scornd and despise, our Truth is held for Error, our Vertue Vice, and for crying but A D-SIT REGVLA, We are bingd to like Barnes that we dare not græte.

Our Adiuncts steed vs nothing, but eate vp our victuals, and spend at our cost, or wrangle out Diforder by a greater Confusion, for our Socy by Controlling, can teach but Actum agere; Our Prades Ouer-seeing vs, saide Halfers were good Fishers; Our Mancipes in Searching liue best by pudled Waters; and our Hushers at all hands cry the most for the King : So that, as a Lord of a Mannor that seekes to make his best by Servants of his owne, having Grounds most excellent, fertil and Good, forbids them still the Plough, and all meanes besides of manuring their foyles, and obserues no seasons: whereby their wils wanting freedom to do their endeuors, they make none other yeild then as Nature affords. At the end of his haruest, falling out with his Sernants, he farmes the lands vnto Strangers, who neerest to themselves, first serve their own turnes, & in raising their Rents, by ploughing vp the Dead mould, make spoile of the Grounds: fo fares it at this day with the Ploughmen and Fallowes of the Fields of our Reuennues. And no maruell at al. For where things are past ouer without Distinction of Times, Persons nor Place, whose ever be the fault, the Actors next hand still beares

For the Cause at first mistaken, & the Service being vnknown, bred Error in the Matter, and Confusion in the Forme, whereof Ignorance taking hold, accuses the Customer, as Actor next hand, and onely bound for all. Necessity, for releefe, first fitly founde

potwit afferri, Cicero Offic.Lib.z.

stomers Difgrace.

out the vse of a Searcher, but his Loosenesse and Liberty (ne quid asperius) made lealousye and Suspition deuise a Comptrouller. His needlesse and bootelesse calling, gaue easie way to the foure late Super-visors, and their Braine-sicke Retinue, whose consident Presumption combyned with Ignorance, made them vndertake, as they knew not what, so to go forward they car'd not how by Opinion and Conceit, to cure all sents of Leekes and Onions, by eating Garlicke; the very smell whereof bred Offences, Contentions, and Complaints of the Persons.

Clodius accusat Mæchum. Catilina Cethegum, Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes.

The Mischieses whereof, though Marchants and Customers deuide cheesely betweene them; the generall Inconveniences, extend to the Soveraigne, and all loyall Subjects. By the Importance whereof, the Grane and Wise onely in Highest Authority, may be pleased to consider. Quam frustra sit per plura a sieri debet per pauciora: and remember withall:

That none proue Saints for feeming fo to others, Since all are but men, and all haue fuck't their Mothers.

For, Faults there are no doubt, euer were, and euer will bee many, Perfection knowes no Residence but Heauen. And who sayes he hath no Sinne, shall proue the greatest Lyer.

But whilst our Huisbers cry, the most for the King, Conetise and Pride fall at oddes each with other: And Profit turning private, holds Honor for nothing, Where Honestum and Ville should still go together.

Qui Paria esse volunt peccata, Ipsiá, laborant, Cum ventum ad verum est, Sensus moresá, repugnant, Atá, ipsa Vtilitas. Iusti prope Mater & Æqui.

All faults are made alike, yet they themselues are dumbe, When Truth in question fals, Each Finger seemes a Thumbe, For as Honor wants a Place, so Mercie finds no roome, And Prosit holds the Seat alone, where Inst & Right shold come

And now at last, as they that are not apt by discourse of Wit and Reason, to believe that Fyre is hot, best learne it by theyr feeling: Since Experience makes it good, and the time hath laid it open in the practise of others, that our greatest Imputation, our supposed Sacriledge, our horrible sinne, was our greatest

vertue, though Ignorance and Icalousie had no will to conceine it; namely, fince our foure late Supervifors, that for 1700. pound a yeare, some foureteene yeares together, vndertooke to mend the Bible, and correct Magnificat, but left the Plough at last with shame enough to Farmers: And those Farmers now themfeldes, ploughing vp the Dead-Mold of all our best Fallowes, euen for their owne auaile, are compeldito confesse by their daily Billes of Store. Fowring allowances, and other carms of Art, drawne from Necessity, that Trafficke must have favour : let Auditors declare it, and let Truth be heard to speake. That God did put as much (if not more) Profit and I leasure, besides Harts Ease and Honour for our Soueraignes owne behoofe, in the mild endeuours of Customers (Deductis deductendis) so long as they were trusted, by Fanour and Lone; as the Deuill is able & wont, and euer will bee ready, to mingle Care and Cumber, Loffe and Shame, in the turbulent vndertakings of Extremity and shiftes, for private Gayne.

And fince those Ethnicke Romaines, by the onely light of reafon did holde it for their Glory, that in Iributis exigendis their
Publicans were found to be Gracis Leniores: Let not Christian
Pollicy come short of Infidelity, in Mildnesse and Mercie to their
Neighbors and Friends; but send away Extremity with all her
fraud and softs to their native homes and residence. Let Italie
have her Imposts, together with the Stewes; leave Tyrants to
Obtrusion, and Extortion to the Iewes: Send Pride to the Pope,
and the Masse away to Rome, with all kinde of Usurie, by way of
Flanders home. And helpe Kings to Bullion, that their Bounties
may be knowne. For as God by his Goodnesse makes al his Creatures happy; so Kings by their Bounty and Staples of their own,
at least in Great-Britaine, where Boynty now commands. I mean at home stil in England by English Staples; or else
farewell sweet Trafficke, and with her farewell Customes, with

whom farewell Instice, so farewell Religion, and then farewell All.

Heere the Customers of the Out-ports standing mute & amazed, like Cyphers in August, or like to those Brick-makers that sometimes wrought in Egypt, groaning for their Trafficke, gricued for their Ports, and tyred as it were like those Spur-galde Soules of Purgatory, with the sternenesse of their Hushers and Ignorant Adiuncts (that wrangle like Hetroclytes, with the very Rules of Grammer) accusing no man, for that is the Deuilles part, even from the beginning, nor at warre with any, but sinne and Dishonessy; forgiving All, as they would be forgiven, and praying for the King, for the Queens, for the Prince, and All the Royall Issue; praying for the Cleargie, for the Nobles and the Commons of this Land. In a word, praying for

cicero. ad Q. Frat: Lib. 1.

Customers faith before set down, beere shew their Charity.

Their Deuotion and Prayers.

the Church & for the Comonweal. And lastly for Themselues, not preluming vpon Merits, but by way of Apollogie, pray humbly to Obtain their Soueraigns Grace and Fauor; & withal, to be difcharged of all former Imputations laid by Ignorance and her Fellowes; Namely, Ielousie, Hypocrisie, Impudence, Malice, Enuy, and Slander upon Them and their Callings. For by the Law of Nature & Nations both, Imputarinon debet Ei.per Que non stat, tition. si non facit quod per Ipsum est faciendum. The reason being added withall; Quia culpa caret, Qui scit & probibere nequit.

In the meane time; Since nothing prevailes but the Good-NES of GOD and BOVNTY of KINGS, to make ALL in ALL, Itis the Disorder of our TRAF-

happy:

Let TRAFFICKE beereleeued, Of GOODNES long depreeued, And let TRVTH be still beleeved, That SVBIECTS may be blift; For TRAFFICK out of thrall, Makes Kings be feene of All, (Whatereto Popes befall) And SOVERAIGNES to sublift.

FICK E at this day, that makes our RELIGION and IVSTICE, contest so togither, shaking the most happy foundations of Truth, in either. For if Probity fail in Actions, what fhal Piety perform in the Consciences of men ? Howe shall Faith build vp,if Works pul downe? Attend TRAFFICK therfore in time, and the vanaturall Disputes about Prohibitions will end.

Thus, Magna semper VERITAS pravaluit & pranalebit.

And, Magna MAGN vs perficit DEVS.

In MAGNIS voluiffe fat est, int cotera Divvi.

THO: MILLES.

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